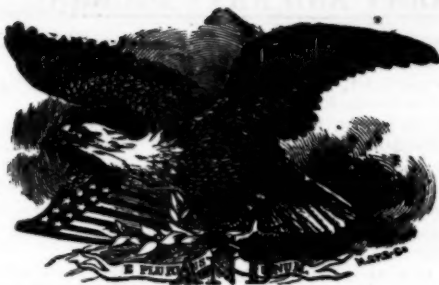


# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

## JOURNAL.

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THE Army and Navy duly observed Thanksgiving Day, and abundance of good cheer prevailed throughout the Services.

ALTHOUGH the recently appointed Board of Survey on the *Tennessee* has not yet reported, the Navy Department is thoroughly convinced that she is beyond repair, and, in anticipation of that vessel's transfer to the junk market, has ordered that the *Richmond*, now at the Brooklyn yard, be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible in order that she may take the *Tennessee's* place.

THE 2,090 desertions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, are apportioned as follows: Engineers, 72; Ordnance Corps, 5; Cavalry, 507; Artillery, 239; Infantry, 817. The remainder are distributed among the General and Mounted Recruiting Service, etc. It is a fact worth noting that the colored regiments have the best showing in the matter of desertions. In the Cavalry the 9th and 10th Regiments are lowest, the former losing 34 and the latter 2 during the year. In the Infantry the same obtains, the 24th Infantry losing 10 and the 25th only 2. When the colored man enlists he evidently intends to stay.

THE official report of the Board appointed to make the statutory tests of the Navy guns has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy. The report states that the ten rounds with the 6-inch gun were fired in eleven minutes and forty-three seconds and with the 8-inch in fifteen minutes and seven seconds. The 6-inch gun, which was fired with 50 lbs. DUPONT's brown prismatic powder, gave an initial velocity of 3,025 f. s.; pressure, 14.9 tons. The 8-inch gun was fired with 121 lbs. Westphalian brown prismatic powder and gave an initial velocity of 1,991 f. s.; pressure, 14.6 tons. The guns have been carefully examined and accurately stargauged since the conclusion of the firings and found to be uninjured.

An officer writes as follows: "I wish to present my most cordial thanks for your editorial article on the first page of the JOURNAL of November 20, respecting Treasury officers' rulings." It expressed what ought to be said, and said with emphasis and reiteration, to rebuke a spirit of usurpation which is effectually transferring the command of the Army from the rightful holders of it into the hands of bureau clerks. Even when the head of a great Executive Department of the Government has given an order in the exercise of a lawful and necessary discretion, irresponsible clerks have presumed to question, and even to reverse it, and to throw upon a disbursing officer the necessity of deciding whether he will disobey orders or make a disbursement which must ultimately come from his own pocket."

THE British Admiralty has recently issued a circular forbidding applicants for promotion to attempt to make use of political influence through members. The circular says, and well says: "It is to be distinctly understood by all officers and others that any such improper solicitation will be treated by us as an admission that the case is not deserving of consideration on its own merits, and the application will be dealt with accordingly. Any attempt to obtain promotion by political or other indirect influ-

ence will be punished for a first offence by a reprimand, for a second offence by reduction or an inferior situation, and for a third offence by dismissal from the service. If a superior refuses to forward an application from a subordinate, we will not absolutely decline to receive it direct from the applicant, but a copy or statement of the refusal must accompany it, and it will rest with us to consider whether the communication was one which should have been addressed to us."

LAST week we referred to General McCook's recent excellent order in regard to the issue of clothing to enlisted men, and in commenting upon it said: "It has often struck us that the system under which clothing is issued at present is somewhat lax, and the opportunities to draw clothing and afterwards dispose of it for a little ready cash too numerous." Our attention is again called to the subject by a recent Court-martial case in Texas, where a soldier was tried for "Buying an overcoat from Private NICKERSON, with the understanding that he would draw one for him at the next issue, but did fail to do so and did sell said coat. Buying from Saddler PATTERSON a blanket, saying he would draw one for him at the next issue, did fail to do so and did sell said blanket. Buying a blanket from Private McCaffrey, with the understanding that he would get one for him at the next issue, did fail to do so and did sell said blanket." Although punishment overtook that clothes dealer, yet we infer that under a different system he could not have secured an opportunity either to buy or to sell.

WITH the accession of CAPTAIN PHYTHIAN to the superintendency of the Naval Observatory, it is to be hoped that the round of changes that have taken place in the headship of this institution during the last four years will have come to an end. With his full term of sea service as captain behind him, the new superintendent can (and should be permitted to) remain at his post until the time comes for him to make his final cruise as a flag officer. CAPTAIN PHYTHIAN is well equipped for his new duties, and under his administration we shall hope to see the new observatory completed and occupied. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in their proposed extension of Massachusetts Avenue, have planned to pass through the heart of the observatory grounds, within only 600 feet of the site of the building, a distance by no means sufficient to secure for the observatory the isolation which is desired. As it will, however, require an act of Congress to accomplish this intended destruction of the chosen site, it is more than probable that the opposition of the naval authorities will be quite sufficient to kill the little scheme. The chief argument in its favor would seem to be that a large amount of land held, by various wealthy people, would thereby be thrown upon the market.

THE funeral of the late ex President Chester Alan Arthur took place on Monday morning, November 23, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City. After the ceremony the body was taken to Albany for interment in the Rural Cemetery, where it was laid beside that of his wife, who died January 12, 1880. There was a notable gathering at the church in New York, among those present being President Cleveland and members of his Cabinet, General Sherman, Lieutenant-General Sheridan and staff, Major General J. M. Schofield and staff,

Commodore Gherardi and staff, etc. Distinguished citizens from all parts of the country were present and though the ceremonies were simple, the immense concourse testified the universal respect and admiration for the deceased. The remains were escorted from the church to the railroad depot at 42d street by the 5th U. S. Artillery, under Colonel John Hamilton, and a detachment of sailors and marines from the New York Navy yard. Sergeants of the 5th Artillery, under Lieutenant B. K. Roberts and sailors from the *Vermont*, under Lieutenant Walter McLean, U. S. N., accompanied the body to Albany and were present at the interment. Among those who stood by the grave were the pall-bearers, ex-Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler, ex-Attorney General Brewster and ex-Postmaster General Gresham, General Sheridan, ex-Assistant Postmaster General Hatton, C. L. Tiffany and Cornelius N. Bliss, General George H. Sharpe, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, R. G. Dun and Cornelius Vanderbilt; also C. Alan Arthur, Jr., and many others.

MR. E. L. ANDERSON tells the Englishmen some plain truths in a work he publishes, entitled "Vice in the Horse." He says:

Although but few men on the Continent, as compared with those in England, turn their attention to riding, there is hardly a country in Europe in which there are not more really fine horsemen than in England. Upon the Continent riding is looked upon as an art; in England every man thinks that he is born a horseman, and sooms instruction. Upon the Continent the test of horsemanship lies in the control of the horse; in England the test of horsemanship lies in the ability to ride to hounds, a sport into which many conditions other than that of mere skill in horsemanship enter. The English are the boldest, and if they understood and followed good methods they would be the best riders in Europe; but, with very few exceptions, they are awkward and unskillful in the management of their horses, and the latter are unbalanced, disunited, and badly controlled. If the English are the best riders, what riders have they produced in modern times who can be named with Baucher, De Montigny, Hunsdorf, Von Weyrother, Hamel, Seidler, Gebhard, and others? If they are not the best riders, it is not for want of "practical experience," upon which so much is said to depend, but because the practice is not properly guided; and there can be no improvement in the horsemanship of Great Britain until riding is recognized as an art that cannot be acquired empirically.

This agrees substantially with what Colonel Dodge says on the same subject in that charming volume, "Patroclus and Penelope." He emphasized the value of training, and shows the error Americans make in following too slavishly the English school of equitation. He says the best results of school training lie in the ability of the horse and rider to do plain and simple work in the best manner. Because a horse can traverse, or perform the Spanish trot, his rider need not necessarily make him traverse a passage past the window of his inamorita, while he, himself, salutes her with the air of a grandee of Aragon. Nor because a horse can perform the reversed pirouette with perfect exactness, will a school-rider stop in the middle of a park road and parade the accomplishment. But this same reversed pirouette is, for all that, the foundation of every thing that a well trained horse should be able to do, and, if he knows, he is ready to make use of it at all times for the greater ease, safety and pleasure of his master. "Nor must you suppose that every schooled horse is of necessity kept in his most skilled form at all times. As few college graduates of twenty years' standing can construe an ode of HORACE, though indeed they may understand the purport and read between the lines as they could not under the shadow of the elms of Alma Mater, so PATROCLUS, for instance, is by no means as clever in the intricate steps of his school performance as he was when fresh from his education. But the result is there; and for all the purposes of actual use in the saddle, the training he has had at all times bears its fruit."



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT F. I. MAXSE, Royal Fusiliers, British Army, is visiting in New York City.

LIEUTENANT H. E. TUTHERLY, 1st Cavalry, lately visiting in St. Paul, has returned to Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

MAJOR J. B. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., lately visiting in New York and vicinity, has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL J. N. G. WHISTLER, U. S. A., lately retired, has taken up his residence for the winter in St. Paul.

COLONEL M. M. BLUNT, 16th Infantry, is North from Fort Concho, Tex., to remain until about Christmas.

LIEUTENANT H. H. LUDLOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT H. B. MOON, 20th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Assiniboine, is visiting friends at Brownsville, Tex.

LIEUTENANT WM. MOFFATT, 2d U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Niobrara, Neb., to recuperate on a two months' sick leave.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, 4th U. S. Artillery, on sick leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is at 541 Madison avenue, New York City.

LIEUTENANTS D. D. JOHNSON and W. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, joined this week at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., from leave.

SURGEON-GENERAL J. M. MOORE, U. S. A., was expected to arrive in Washington this week and assume the duties of his office.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. M. BRATTON, 9th Inf., lately visiting at Ravenna, O., will spend a portion of the winter in Washington.

LIEUTENANT J. P. FINLEY, Signal Corps, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week and has taken charge of the Signal Service station there.

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Jackson Barracks, La., this week, from leave spent with relations in Washington.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, at present visiting with his family in New York City, will return to Sackett's Harbor next week.

CAPTAIN H. W. LAWTON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, will spend the winter on leave, a portion of it abroad, and secure a much needed relaxation from duty.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., while passing through Santa Fé recently, on his way to Washington, was tendered a reception at the Palace Hotel.

LIEUTENANT C. B. THOMPSON, R. Q. M., 5th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Keogh, M. T., from leave, a portion of which was spent at Louisville, Ky.

LIEUTENANT E. F. WILLCOX, 6th U. S. Cavalry, and bride, whose marriage we reported last week, after a visit to Minneapolis, go to Fort Leavenworth.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., who has been visiting friends in Iowa, is expected shortly in New York to spend a portion of his leave there and in Brooklyn.

MAJOR J. R. BRINCKLE, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week from a visit to Wilmington, Del., to attend the funeral of a relative.

MAJOR HORACE NEIDE, U. S. Army, and Misses Blanche E. and M. S. Neide, of Pottstown, Pa., are in Paris, France, with apartments at the Hotel de Normandie.

CAPTAIN EDWARD MAGUIRE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Secretary of the Board on Coast Defences and Fortifications, is located at 1905 I Street, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL E. B. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., of St. Paul, will spend the winter in Washington, the guest of his son-in-law, Acting Judge-Advocate-General G. N. Lieber, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN HARRY C. EGBERT, 12th U. S. Infantry, is commanding at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., during the temporary absence on leave of Colonel E. F. Townsend.

MAJOR C. R. GREENLEAF, Surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour at Columbus Barracks, O., goes to Chicago for duty as attending surgeon at Major-General Terry's headquarters.

LIEUTENANT J. W. BENÉT, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Mrs. Benét and two children, have arrived at Springfield, Mass., and have occupied pleasant quarters at the National Armory.

LIEUTENANT A. M. PALMER, 24th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Sill, is in Washington, where he was called last week by the death of his young son, Charles. He will remain East for a few weeks.

GENERAL M. D. HARDIN, U. S. A., is to read a paper, Dec. 9, on "Recent Earthquakes and their Peculiar Effects," before the Military Service Institution of the U. S. at Governor's Island.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. N. B. MACAULEY, U. S. A., whose mother died recently in St. Paul, and who came on to Philadelphia with the remains, will return to Camp Poplar, Montana, in December.

COLONEL A. R. BUFFINGTON, U. S. A., says a Springfield paper, returned from the Sandy Hook proving grounds Saturday, happy in the success of his gun carriage on its third trial. The test was conducted under the direction of the Board of Ordnance and in the presence of General Benét.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN C. BATES, 13th U. S. Infantry, in view of the early retirement of Colonel L. P. Bradley, has relinquished his leave and goes to Fort Wingate, N. M., to take command of that post and of his regiment. The next Colonel of the 13th will be R. S. La Motte, the present Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th.

MAJOR JOHN EGAN, U. S. A., left Fort Adams, R. I., on Monday to be absent for a week.

CAPTAIN L. S. MORRIS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, recently in the North, has rejoined at Fort Clark, Tex.

SURGEON W. E. WATERS, U. S. A., has moved from Fort Spokane, W. T., to Vancouver Barracks, W. T.

CAPTAIN JOHN PITMAN, U. S. A., returned to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., this week from a visit to St. Paul.

PROFESSOR G. L. ANDREWS, U. S. A., of West Point, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Monday.

ADJUTANT E. SWIFT, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is expected East in December to remain over the Christmas holidays.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONKLIN, 2nd U. S. Artillery, returned to St. Augustine, Fla., early in the week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN ALFRED B. TAYLOR, U. S. A., retired, is located at 1220 Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C., for the winter.

MAJOR T. MCGREGOR and Capt. S. T. Hamilton, 2nd U. S. Cavalry, have left Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on a month's leave.

MISS SOPHY CARR, a daughter of the late Capt. Overton Carr, U. S. N., was married at Washington Nov. 18, to Mr. James Marion Johnston.

MRS. HANCOCK, widow of Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., is in Washington visiting Mrs. Mitchell, widow of Gen. W. G. Mitchell, U. S. A.

LIEUTENANT H. A. GREENE, 20th U. S. Infantry, has succeeded Lieut. J. B. Rodman as regimental adjutant. Lieut. Rodman has held the position since Nov. 4, 1873.

SURGEON J. P. WRIGHT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wright arrived at Fort Leavenworth early in the week and received a hearty welcome from their many old friends there.

COLONEL B. J. D. IRWIN, Assistant Medical Purveyor, U. S. A., leaves New York to take Surgeon-General Moore's place at San Francisco, in charge of the Medical Purveying Depot there.

COLONELS J. G. CHANDLER and P. C. HAINS, U. S. A., have gone to Fort Monroe, Va., to examine with General Tidball into matters connected with the construction of a much needed new wharf there.

COLONEL G. L. FEBIGER, Assistant Paymaster-General, was formally relieved from duty in Chicago Nov. 20. He is now residing at New Haven, Conn., and will be retired from active service Dec. 8.

CAPTAIN J. M. LEE, 9th U. S. Infantry, lately on duty as Indian Agent with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, is visiting friends in Columbus, O., and will join his company in Arizona in February next.

SURGEON J. R. GIBSON, U. S. A., who has been visiting in Philadelphia for some time past, reported this week at Fort Leavenworth, to General Willcox for assignment to a post in the Department of the Missouri.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., has selected as his second aide Lieut. Chas. Dodge, 24th U. S. Infantry, who was A. D. C. to General Potter, General Willcox's predecessor in command of the Department of the Missouri.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., is likely to be elected president of the Military Service Institution at the meeting to be held on the second Wednesday in January, 1887. The office has been vacant since the death of Major-Gen. Hancock.

Among the guests at the banquet last week of the Iroquois Club in Chicago were Gen. Robt. Williams, Col. J. C. Breckenridge, H. C. Corbin, and J. G. C. Lee, Majors T. H. Handbury and W. H. Forwood, Lieut. A. B. Johnson, A. D. C., and Lieut. Philip Reade, all of the U. S. Army.

MRS. BONESTEEL, wife of Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st Infantry, stationed at Fort Sidney, Neb., is now in the East, visiting her relatives and friends, and will remain at 310 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, till after the holidays, when the Lieutenant is expected East to join his family, before their return home.

Those Angel islanders of the 8th Infantry, Mrs. Kautz, Mrs. Summerhayes, and the other ladies who were so popular, socially, last winter, are once again sentenced to exile. They had just gotten comfortably settled at the several Arizona forts when lo! presto change, and they are turned face about towards Nebraska.—*San Francisco Report.*

SURGEON W. G. SPENCER, U. S. A., says the *Winona Times*, "returned to Fort Yates Thursday from Fort Meade, whither he accompanied Capt. Godfrey's troop. He speaks in the highest terms of the hospitality lavished upon him by the genial officers of that post, and particularly of the cordial entertainment tendered him by Gen. and Mrs. Forsyth, whose guest he was."

The *New Mexican*, referring to the new district commander, Gen. B. H. Grierson, U. S. A., says: "Gen. Grierson is promptly on hand to take up his new duties. He is a pleasant, elderly gentleman, rather on the plain, unassuming order, and has already met and become acquainted with many Santa Feans, who express pleasure in welcoming him. Lieut. Farnace, adjutant of the 13th, expects to leave Nov. 21. It is not at all likely that Major Dickey and his company will be relieved from duty at Fort Marcy by these changes."

A BANQUET in honor of Major-General John Pope, U. S. A., was given November 18, at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, by a number of gentlemen of that city who desired to testify their respect for, and admiration of, the veteran soldier. General Pope, in returning thanks for the courtesy, in a brief speech, referred to his long acquaintance and deep attachment to St. Louis and its people; touched upon the changes of the last fifty years; expressed his pleasure in renewing old friendships and associations, and his hope of forming new ones, and most heartily thanked all present for the feeling of friendship and hospitality which had prompted them to receive him so cordially into their midst.

GENERAL VOGDES and family are located for the winter at 51 West 25th street.

CAPTAINS C. B. SEARS and W. I. Sanborn, U. S. A., were recent visitors in St. Paul.

PAYMASTER W. H. ECKELS, U. S. A., of St. Paul, visited old friends in Helena this week.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., registered at the Hoffman House, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT J. A. DAPRAY, A. D. C., in Washington with Gen. Miles is visiting his mother at 1107 Thirteenth street.

LIEUTENANT C. S. HALL, 13th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Bayard, is spending a portion of his three months' leave in Mexico.

LIEUTENANT E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, went on board the *Peacemaker* on Tuesday and examined it, manhole included.

CAPTAIN G. F. PRICE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, who has seen some hard service this summer, will visit friends in New York and vicinity next month.

LIEUTENANT W. W. TYLER, 13th U. S. Infantry, who has been recuperating for some time past at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., will prolong his stay East until after the holidays.

COLONEL HENRY DOUGLASS, 10th U. S. Infantry, has been warmly thanked by the citizens of El Paso for his courtesy in permitting the regimental band to give public concerts on the plaza.

CAPTAIN C. E. HARGOUS, 5th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting in New York City, goes to Old Point Comfort, Va., for the benefit of his health, and will there spend a good portion of his six months' leave from Fort Keogh.

MAJOR-GENERAL POPE, U. S. A., will no doubt be surprised to learn from certain veracious newspapers that "Mrs. Ann Pope, widow of Gen. John Pope, who died in Nashville, left nearly all of her estate of \$30,000 to Presbyterian churches."

JUDGE HOLZ, formerly Judge Advocate-General U. S. A., still lives at Washington. He is white-haired and bent with age, but his eyes are as bright and his mind as active as ever. He lives much alone, drives out a great deal, and reads the classics.

The board of lady managers of the Garfield Hospital have decided to hold a kettledrum that shall outrank in brilliancy all former efforts, Dec. 15 and 16. The wing added to the hospital last summer placed a debt of \$25,000 on the Board, and the proceeds of the entertainment are to be applied to pay off the indebtedness.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the approaching wedding of Miss Ada Gwynn, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Gwynn, and Mr. Bryce Gray, Jr. Miss Gwynn's sister, Lizzie, married the late Russell Hancock, son of General W. S. Hancock. She is now on her plantation in Mississippi with her three children, Ada, Gwynn and Myra Hancock.

CAPT. HENRY S. STEELE, Co. B., 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., in orders, says: "It will be gratifying to the company and its friends to learn that Private George Edgar French, who served with us in the ranks for two years, has just received his commission as 2d Lieutenant in the U. S. A. (4th Infantry). He is the second private who has left us for the Regular Service in the past five years, the first being Lieut. H. W. Hovey, 24th U. S. Infantry."

LIEUTENANT E. R. GILMAN, 6th U. S. Inf., says a Fort Keogh correspondent, is fast developing into a man of rare business abilities. Soon after his arrival he became interested in Miles City real estate, and before long had invested some of his surplus wealth in lots and buildings. The outlay has turned out well, and Lieutenant Gilman finds himself now among the leading property holders of Miles City. Lieut. Gilman is the son of Colonel J. H. Gilman, Subsistence Department, U. S. A.

THE *Brooklyn Eagle* says: "The shining Long Island shore has lost two of its most cherished ornaments by a recent exodus of some of Uncle Sam's blue coated troopers from the garrison at Fort Hamilton. Major Wallace F. Randolph, long commander of the famous light battery in the 5th U. S. Art., and Lieutenant 'Benny' Roberts, have been transferred to Governor's Island, where, under the supervision of Major General Schofield, they will continue to render as much service as good soldiers can in 'the piping times of peace.' There is nowhere in the Regular forces a better known figure than that of Major Randolph, nor do the annals of American warfare record the deeds of a more gallant spirit. Although still on the sunny side of life, he ranked high among the heroes of the Union army. To his other exploits in the great civil conflict he added the distinction of tunnelling his way, with several companions, out of Libby Prison, and escaping from Richmond and through a hostile country to the Federal lines. The major enjoys the reputation of being the best story teller in the Army and this, with his other genial qualities, has made him a general favorite in both military and social circles. Lieutenant Roberts has a regiment of friends in Brooklyn. Both gentlemen are rather pleased with the change and Major Randolph, who commands the post at Governor's Island, amply employs his new opportunities of extending cheerful and courtly hospitality."

THE *Omaha Excelsior*, of November 20, says:

Lieut. and Mrs. Geo. H. Morgan, Fort Davis, Tex., have been made happy over the birth of a daughter. Mother and daughter are doing finely. Gen. Crook has gone to Forts Niobrara and Robinson. Lieut. Rubien, 17th Inf., Fort Russell, was in the city this week on his way from Chicago. Gen. Brislin will be missed at Fort Niobrara. He is a conscientious and gentlemanly officer, and Fort Robinson is the gainer by the change.

THE *Presidio County News* of Nov. 12, has the following Fort Davis, Tex., news:

A baby girl was born to the wife of Lieut. Geo. H. Morgan, 3d Cav., Nov. 10. Lieut. J. H. King, 8th Cav., Nevill Springs, was here this week attending a Court-martial. Dr. Paul Clendenin, Fort Davis, received his appointment as assistant surgeon U. S. A. The many friends of the young doctor congratulated him on his appointment. Major Wm. Arthur, Paymaster, arrived here Friday. This is Major A's first visit to this post. A letter from Maj. W. H. Gardner, M. D., says he and Mrs. Gardner are pleasantly situated at "The Clarendon," Washington, D. C.



GENERAL HANNIBAL DAY, U. S. A., spent Thanksgiving in New York City.

Mrs. E. R. PLATT will remain in Chicago till January. Her address is 3,424 Rhodes Avenue.

The death of Capt. F. E. Taylor, 1st U. S. Artillery, promotes Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin to a Captaincy.

LIEUTENANT W. LOVERIDGE, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington this week to join at Willet's Point for a tour of torpedo instruction.

LIEUTENANTS W. F. HANCOCK and H. L. Hawthorne, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday on a brief Thanksgiving leave.

LIEUTENANT V. H. BRIDGMAN, 2nd U. S. Artillery, left Fort Barrancas, Fla., this week to join at Willet's Point for a six months' course torpedo instruction.

LIEUTENANT A. W. GREELY, U. S. Army, and his wife, will attend in New York, Nov. 30, the reception and musicale of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., of which the Lieutenant is a member.

GENERAL SHERMAN, General Merritt, Colonel Anson Mills and Captain Selden A. Day, were among those present on the opening night of the show of Buffalo Bill, William F. Cody, at Madison Square Garden, New York.

M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC can fight or not as he pleases. An offended fellow-editor recently telegraphed to him, "I shall have the honor to send you my seconds to-morrow," and the fire-eater coolly replied, "You need not send them, for I will not receive them."

GOVERNOR LLOYD, of Maryland, has addressed a letter to Comdr. Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., sending a "gold chronometer watch in the name of the State of Maryland, in appreciation by her people of your brave and heroic deeds in rescuing Greeley and his comrades from a possible death in the polar region."

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Col. E. B. Alexander, retired; Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Com. Department Arizona; 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Palmer, 24th Infantry; 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Inf.; Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. G. Carter, retired; Capt. A. B. Taylor, retired; Capt. Henry H. Humphreys, 15th Inf.

The Springfield Republican says of General Joe Hawley: "Hawley's strength with the people of Connecticut is in his bluntness and frankness, coupled with his integrity. He is so blunt that he makes his friends shiver at times, because they are fearful of the effect on popular sentiment, but somehow it turns out best for the General, so far as his election is concerned."

It is understood that Col. W. B. Royall, 4th Art., will apply to be retired under the 62 year clause, in April next, when he will have reached that age. He recently asked to be sent before a retiring board, but the Lieut.-General did not take kindly to the request and he has concluded now to wait until he is eligible for voluntary retirement.

EX-SECRETARY OF WAR AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL ALPHONSO TAFT, of Ohio, was in New York last week as the guest of his son, who is practicing law there. Judge Taft is large in stature and heavy. He has recovered almost entirely from the illness with which he was afflicted when he returned from Russia, where he was Minister. Sitting on a sofa of the Fifth Avenue Hotel he said that he had been taking life quietly and he was now practicing law moderately at Cincinnati. He has a son there who has just entered upon the practice of law, and the Judge returned to his profession to give the young man the benefit of a partnership. Another of Judge Taft's sons is the principal proprietor of the *Times-Star* at Cincinnati.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR J. M. BROWNE, U. S. N., registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

REAR ADMIRAL McCauley and Lieut. Bleeker, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Aspinwall on Thursday.

LIEUTENANT L. L. REAMEY, U. S. N., and bride returned to Washington this week from a necessarily short wedding tour.

Mrs. WILLIAM WHITNEY, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, gave a luncheon party on Sunday to 18 ladies to meet Mrs. Cleveland.

The engagement of Miss Florence Whiting, youngest daughter of Commander W. H. Whiting, to Ensign John B. Bernadou, U. S. N., is announced.

REAR-ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, who was retired more than eight years since, preserves his interest in naval matters unimpaired, and an observer would never guess his age from his appearance. The Admiral still retains great faith in the Nicaragua Canal, and bids fair to see a canal in operation, if not the canal.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Barber for one year, not three, as given by a contemporary, with permission to go beyond sea, will be mainly employed by him in the collection of data as to armor, hard and soft, with especial reference, however, it is fair to presume, to the particular types produced at Le Creuzot, France.

LIEUT. COMDR. G. C. REITER, U. S. N., has been detached from the torpedo station and granted six months' leave. Lieut. Comdr. Reiter is remembered by a wide circle of friends in Norfolk, where he was on duty several years since. He is a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., and will probably remain there during a portion of his leave of absence.

CHIEF ENGR. EDWIN WELLS, U. S. N., whose tour of duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and on the Examining Board, made a large circle of friends in Washington, is now serving a three years' cruise on the *Omaha* on the Asiatic Station, and from the latest reports from the "Flowery Kingdom," Mr. Wells is among those of our officers abroad who succeed in making "heap friends" both afloat and ashore.

LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN TAPPAN, U. S. N., has left Norfolk, Va., on a month's leave.

SURGEON PAUL FITZSIMONS, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a month's leave.

The court convened at Norfolk, Va., for the trial of Capt. J. H. Higbee, U. S. Marine Corps, organized on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT F. H. LEFAVOR, U. S. N., arrived in Washington early in the week, for duty at the Hydrographic Office.

P. A. PAYMASTER S. L. HEAP, U. S. N., joins at City Point, Va., next week for duty there in connection with the monitors.

SURGEON-GENERAL FRANCIS M. GUNNELL, U. S. N., was at Norfolk, Va., last week, in connection with the proposed improvements to the Naval Hospital.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Clover, arrived in New York from Europe early in the week and took temporary quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CHAPLAIN W. F. MORRISON, U. S. N., is one of the officers of the recently formed American Guild of St. Luke of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U. S. The object of the Guild is "to promote and defend the Catholic faith, especially among the members of the medical profession, by frequent and regular communion, intercessory prayer, personal influence and example and promotion of works of mercy."

COMMANDER BARTLETT J. CROMWELL, U. S. N., paid the Navy Department a flying visit the latter part of last week, seeking to know, with many another, which is to be his "next ship." Comdr. Cromwell's last cruise was in command of the *Ticonderoga* during her famous around the world voyage with Commodore, now Rear-Admiral, Shufeldt. Mr. Cromwell's present address is Montrose, Pa.

CAPTAIN R. L. PHYTHIAN, U. S. N., who with his wife and daughter have been enjoying the fall breezes at Old Point Comfort since his detachment from the *Trenton*, has arrived in Washington, where, as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, he will probably be stationed for several years. Capt. Phythian will be just the man to inaugurate the observatory on its new ground—if Congress appropriates the money.

LIEUT. P. GARST, Lieut. Geo. W. Stoney, Commander R. P. Leary, Commander C. S. Cotton, Capt. Geo. Brown, Commander Geo. W. Pigman, Asst. Engineer E. T. Warburton, Ensign Jas. H. Hetherington, Lieut. S. M. Ackley, Lieut. B. S. Richards, Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, Lieut. F. E. Greene, Lieut. Edw. J. Dorn, Lieut. T. Dix Bolles, and Lieut. Geo. W. Tyler, registered at the Navy Department during the week.

MISS MAUD MELVILLE, eldest daughter of Chief Engineer Melville, U. S. N., of arctic fame, is, says a Philadelphia despatch, preparing for a public career as a singer, and to aid her in her ambition, will give a concert at St. George's Hall, Dec. 14, assisted by a number of popular artists. Miss Melville, who is 18 years old, lives with her mother and sister on Woodville avenue, Wissahickon. She has a high soprano voice of much promise.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON F. S. NASH, U. S. N., lately a member of Lieut. Stoney's Alaskan Exploring Expedition, has been detailed for scientific duty at the Smithsonian Institution, and reported on Nov. 26. Dr. Nash's scientific attainments eminently fit him for this assignment, and it is likely that the results of his observations in the extreme North will be of great value when brought into line with the valuable stores of knowledge already on file in that venerable institution.

It is probably not generally known that in Panama there is a flourishing female seminary conducted by an American lady. In spite of revolutions, yellow fever and all the other certain uncertainties of the isthmus, "Esperanza College" has flourished and grown since its establishment in February of 1881. Beginning with but 25 scholars, the last report shows that 70 *senoritas Colombianas* were under the tutelage of the principal, Miss McCord of Pennsylvania, who is assisted by two young American girls.

CAPTAIN H. CLAY COCHRANE, U. S. M. C., so widely known at the Capital, has been on duty at the Pensacola Barracks about a year, and, as was to be expected, has created a large circle of friends and well-wishers. The Captain has that faculty, so useful in the world, of turning his hand to whatever is nearest, so that he always seems to be the right man in the right place. Whether it be a surgical operation, a dance, or an after dinner speech, he is sure to be ready. Pensacola, Warrington, and Woolsey will miss the gallant Captain when his tour of duty there comes to an end.

The Springfield Republican referring to the marriage, last week, of Assistant Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, U. S. N., to Miss Adelaide T. Savage, says: "There was a reception after the marriage for the relatives and intimate friends at the bride's home, 451 Beacon street. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Homer Foot, Jr., with their sons, Col. and Mrs. H. M. Phillips and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bowles of this city. The groom's mother and sister were not present, as they are still abroad living at Dresden, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles are to live at Norfolk, Va., for the present, where Mr. Bowles is stationed in the Navy-yard."

A gossip referring to the recent marriage of Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U. S. Navy, to Miss Kearney, writes: "They tell a good many yarns of which young Hunt is the hero, and one of the best is this: When his father was appointed secretary he was at the navy yard at San Francisco, and the other officers, thinking he would naturally have a good deal of influence, began to be more anxious to cultivate an intimacy with him than before. Their attention all at once began to be very marked, especially those of the older officers, who had not paid much attention to him before. Noticing this, Lieutenant Stoney, who was one of Hunt's most intimate friends, said to him: 'Ridgely, don't let these old roosters make a fool of you.' 'I can't help it,' said Hunt, with funny frankness, and the story has stuck to him ever since."

THE health of Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Amory, recently returned from Europe, where a portion of his sick leave has been passed, is not yet fully restored, and the persistency of his trouble is a cause of some anxiety to his friends both in and out of the Service.

THE many friends around New York of 2d Lieut. Lincoln Karmany, U. S. M. C., are pleased at the modification in his recent assignment to duty whereby he is to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, instead of at Boston. Lieut. Karmany entered the Marine Corps from Pennsylvania in 1883, and in December of that year he joined the flagship *Trenton*, from which vessel he was recently detached.

ALBERT T. COWIE, Paymaster's clerk and attached to the *Saratoga*, was married at Newport, R. I., Nov. 25, to Miss Florence Nightingale, daughter of Mr. Peleg Bryer, of Newport. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. J. Everett, assisted by Chaplain R. Hudson, U. S. N. The best man was Asst. Paymr. G. W. Simpson, U. S. N., and the bridesmaids were Miss Sarah Bryer and Miss Lillian Bryer, sisters of the bride; Miss Louise Bryer, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Cowie, sister of the bridegroom.

#### SHOOTING OF LIEUTENANT PETTIT.

LAST week we briefly referred to the shooting at Leavenworth City, Kas., on the eve of his wedding to Miss Sharp, of Lieut. J. S. Pettit, 1st U. S. Infantry, and of the postponement, in consequence, of the marriage. The circumstances are related as follows: Tuesday evening the parties to the marriage and their friends repaired to the church to make some necessary preparations. Lieut. Pettit then left the party to go to the train, due at 9.35 p. m., to meet two fellow officers whom he had asked to act as best men, Lieuts. A. L. Smith and J. R. Richards. The three lieutenants took a hack and were driven to a hotel where supper was served. A little after midnight Lieut. Pettit bade his friends good-night and started to walk to Maj. Sharp's. When near Kiowa street a man who appeared suddenly seized him by the lapel of the coat and commanded him to throw up both hands. Instead of obeying the order, the lieutenant grabbed his assailant by the throat, and being a powerful man in physique was in a good way to overcome and secure the highwayman when the attacking party drew a 38-calibre revolver and fired. The two men were so close together that the aim of the revolver was turned towards the lieutenant's right side, and thus his instant death was prevented. The ball entered the chest at a point one inch left of the right nipple. Lieut. Pettit fell when shot, and it was with the greatest effort that he was enabled to make his way to Maj. Sharp's. The lieutenant suffered severe pain, and his articulation was impaired, but he talked sufficiently to give an account of the affair. When the desperado fired he was more frightened than his victim and made good his escape without waiting to go through the officer's pockets. The assault was made, no doubt, for the purpose of robbery. Lieut. Pettit had been to the bank and drawn enough money to defray his expenses for three weeks while on his bridal tour. The person that committed the crime must have known this fact, or noticed him in the bank getting the money.

This is the third time that the parties have fixed upon a day for their wedding to take place, but some unforeseen contingency has arisen to prevent its consummation. Once the lieutenant was called to the field, another time duty called him away, and now the bullet of a robber has prevented the performance of the ceremony. The wedding has been postponed, but it is pleasant to learn that it may not be for long, as there is now a good prospect of a speedy recovery. The affair has naturally created much excitement in Leavenworth and vicinity, owing to the prominence of the parties concerned, but every one hopes that sunshine may soon follow the cloud, and that Lieut. Pettit and his fair young sweetheart may have a long life of happiness before them.

#### UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

THE survey of the coast of the United States was commenced in 1826, and after 60 years of work—of course by frequent interruptions by failure of Congress to make appropriations—the surveying party have finished the present season to West Quoddy Head, in Maine. This concludes survey of the coast proper. There remains to be done Cobscook Bay and other inland waters emptying into the boundary line bays between Canada and Maine. The work in question has been done with extreme precision and care, and will be published during the coming year.

#### TRIAL TRIP OF THE ATLANTA.

THE *Atlanta* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday morning from the trial trip on which she started Friday of last week. Her long absence caused some anxiety, but she returns in good condition. We are not sufficiently informed as to the facts of the trip to form any judgment as to the quality of the vessel. On Saturday night last she was anchored off Bridgeport, and had, it was understood, completed her six hours' speed trial, and was to have returned to New York on Monday. The *Herald* says:

The result of the trial was not as satisfactory as anticipated. While the speed attained was really more than had been expected, and greater than the contract called for, the horse power did not develop to the extent required by the contract. On two or three dashes a speed of fourteen knots and seventeenth was made, and at times fifteen were readily made. What might be regarded as a constitutional infirmity developed in a succession of breaks in the water valves, which blew out almost daily when the engine was pressed, and joints had to be renewed on each occasion. These disturbances naturally retarded the ship's speed and prevented entire success in the trials. The recorded result of this first day's trial, in a general way, was as follows: Highest number of revolutions, 60; steam pressure, 65 lbs. On the 2d day things began to wear a more promising aspect. The firemen had got into a decidedly earnest working mood, and steam was so nicely generated as to record 80 pounds, with the required forced draft. The ponderous engines made 62 revolutions a minute, and the hull of the ship trembled with the power developed.

On Nov. 23 seventy-eight pounds of pressure was carried, and the engines made sixty-four revolutions. Then the opinion was reached that it would be quite as well to return to the Navy-yard and make something more than temporary repairs. There were evidently inherent defects in important



parts of the engine, and patchwork was found to be not quite the thing.

In speed she is better than the most sanguine expected; in developing the contract horse power she is somewhat behind.

The Times says:

For a little more than an hour and a half she went tearing through the water at the rate of 14.4 miles an hour. The best time of the yacht *Mayflower* was something like 12 miles an hour. In all her subsequent efforts the *Atlanta* did not reach the limit of that desperate burst of speed. The rest of the week was occupied with hopeless races with the Sound steamers. In the words of her gallant commander, Capt. Francis M. Bunce, she "raced everything up and down the Sound." Considering the fact that the big Sound steamers can get over 20 miles of water in an hour the racing could have been little less than hilarious to the people on the steamer.

On board the *Atlanta* were members of the Advisory Board (without their families) and Chief Engineer Loring, who went in company with Engineer Isaac R. McNary, the engineer of the *Atlanta*. Next week the *Atlanta* goes out again on another severe test, when if she returns safely she will be sent to Annapolis to get her battery of guns.

#### BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

##### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF BUREAU.

During the fiscal year 62 vessels were fitted for sea, wholly or partially, and furnished with stores requiring an expenditure of \$57,510.05 for labor, and for material the sum of \$326,359.14, aggregating a total of \$383,869.19.

The appropriations for this Bureau were found sufficient, and unexpended balances of considerable amount turned back into the Treasury.

An estimate for \$60,000 for needed improvements is submitted.

For the use of vessels on foreign and home service there were purchased 50,841 tons of coal, costing \$312,856.35. The sum of \$40,513.26 was expended for hemp, and \$53,229.54 for manufacture of cordage.

During the year there was manufactured in forge, anchor, smith and chain shops and rolling mill at Washington Navy-yard, chain iron, forgings, anchors, chain and galleys, costing in the aggregate, \$50,215.94.

A number of needed improvements were made at Coasters' Harbor Island. A considerable amount of work in the way of dredging channel, construction of hospital and natatorium for the boys is still needed, and \$60,000 has been estimated for the purpose.

The health of the station has been fairly good, but a hospital for those patients whose care and treatment needed separation or more quiet than could be afforded in the sick bay of the stationary ship *New Hampshire* is much needed.

During the year the number of applicants reached 2,674; the number rejected for various causes, 1,773; leaving the number accepted, 901. Of this number, 352 failed to report for enlistment after examination, so that the number actually received into the service was 549.

There are now 530 in the service on cruising vessels and 665 on training ships.

The same system of instruction as reported in last report was continued through this year, with the same good result. The resulting benefit of the cruise to the apprentices was very marked, as shown by an inspection of the fleet after its return to Hampton Roads.

The Bureau again adverts to the pressing need for two modern steam cruising training ships to take the place of the *Portsmouth*, *Jamestown*, and *Saratoga*.

It needs no argument to prove that for service in the modern war ship the primary education of our apprentices should begin in a ship of modern type.

There have been expended for material and labor in making sails, awnings, hammocks, clothes bags, etc., at the various yards, \$108,859.83. For material and labor in fitting rigging for vessels in service, \$67,644.33.

On the 30th of June there were 8,123 men and apprentices in the service. The number allowed by law has not been exceeded during the year.

Men allowed..... 7,500

Men enlisted during the fiscal year at rendez-  
vous..... 1,888

Men enlisted on board vessels..... 2,497

Discharges during the year..... 3,500

Deaths during the year..... 112

Honorably discharged and continuous service  
men in the Navy, June 30..... 1,470

Men employed in Coast Survey..... 275

" " in Fish Commission..... 134

" " at Naval Academy (winter)..... 94

" " " (summer)..... 424

Cost of maintaining the men doing duty in  
the Coast Survey for the fiscal year..... \$156,799 10

Cost of maintaining the men doing duty in  
the Fish Commission during the fiscal  
year..... 64,064 97

\$220,864 07

It is again urged that the force employed at the Naval Academy, in the Coast Survey, and Fish Commission ought not to exceed 600 men, and should be independent of the 7,500 men allowed the Navy at present.

An urgent appeal is made for the final passage of the bills looking to the system of savings banks, homes on naval receiving ships, and retirement after 30 years' service, for seamen. These bills passed the Senate but failed of action in the House.

One other measure of great importance to the apprentices, whose pay is so small, is the matter of their outfit on enlistment. This the Bureau urgently recommends as a means to remove much of the cause of discontent low prevailing.

If section 1342, Revised Statutes, could be amended to include officers of the Navy all enlistments would be given the binding effect of oaths lawfully administered. The Bureau is much impressed with the need of this feature of enlistment, and therefore urgently recommends it.

Attention is invited to the need of some uniform system relative to punishment of men for the minor offences committed on board ship. It is suggested that all minor offences be alphabetically classified from the conduct reports of the past five or six

years, and a suitable punishment prescribed for each offence in accordance with the law. It would result in greater uniformity in the means of preserving discipline, and would secure to the men of the service similar punishments for similar offences. The Bureau holds this matter to be one of vital concern to the best interests of the service, as it will secure for the enlisted men a punishment for minor offences prescribed by unbiased judges, and will tend to secure them against the effects of hasty judgment, as might occur now.

#### BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

In his annual report the Chief of this Bureau, Naval Constructor Theo. D. Wilson, asks that the salary of his chief clerk be increased to \$2,500, and that he be allowed four additional draughtsmen and a messenger. He says: "An additional appropriation of \$310,000 is absolutely necessary to carry on the work without interruption for the remainder of the fiscal year. Unless this additional amount is allowed, it is more than likely that work in all or most of the navy-yards will have to be nearly, if not entirely, suspended early in the spring." The following vessels have been repaired at the different navy-yards during the year:

Galena.....	\$7,213 71	Franklin.....	\$2,002 58
Leyden.....	1,904 19	Jamestown.....	14,647 96
Vandalia.....	40,376 30	Portsmouth.....	3,010 08
Wabash.....	2,034 66	Saratoga.....	9,901 58
Brooklyn.....	26,294 10	Swatara.....	7,078 76
Catalpa.....	2,663 45	Yantic.....	9,679 58
Essex.....	63,708 87	Speedwell.....	1,337 88
Intrepid.....	2,373 85	Standish.....	608 07
Junata.....	13,009 96	Adams.....	30,320 07
Omaha.....	2,282 43	Hartford.....	12,074 32
Powhatan.....	11,188 71	Independence.....	1,775 85
Richmond.....	44,284 75	Ranger.....	9,761 30
Tallapoosa.....	76,387 70	Dale.....	11,236 38
Tennessee.....	9,247 14	Miantonomoh.....	46,039 19
Albatross.....	40,450 23		
Fortune.....	9,952 02	Total.....	\$328,925 33

\$330,306.22 was expended last year; \$271,453.81 for labor at navy-yards and stations; \$99,782.21 for materials, etc.; \$18,851.83 for clerks; increase of the pay, \$75.51; double-turreted monitors, \$23,197.92. In all, \$1,305,203.76. The appropriation of \$95,861 is not sufficient to complete the Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, and an additional \$56,000 is asked for. The Powhatan, launched in 1850, has been condemned. The Lackawanna, launched in 1863, and the Shenandoah, are beyond repair. It is proposed that the Lackawanna be fitted for a receiving ship, to replace the Independence at Mare Island. The Wachusett and Pilgrim have been condemned.

The Tennessee, the only first-rate wooden vessel in active service, can, in my opinion, be kept in service but a few months longer. She is undoubtedly in very bad condition; her main wale-strakes are so badly decayed as to preclude their being recoiled, and her lower mast-heads are so badly decayed that it is not considered prudent to carry a press of sail upon them.

This reduces the naval list to the following serviceable vessels, including the Tennessee: First rates, two; second rates, ten; third rates, twenty; fourth rates, five; torpedo rams, two. The following first rates require extensive repairs: Franklin, Wabash, Minnesota, and New York. The following ironclads require more or less repairs: Ajax, Camanche, Camanche, Catskill, Jason, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhatta, Montauk, Nahant, Nantucket, Passaic, and Wyandotte. The completion of the following is appropriated for: Ironclads, Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, Monadnock, Puritan, and Terror; tugs, Catalpa, Cohasset, Fortune, Leyden, Mayflower, Monterey, Nellie, Nina, Rescue, Rocket, Speedwell, Standish, and Triana.

Wooden sailing vessels.—New Hampshire, Vermont, Constellation, Constitution, Independence, Monongahela, Portsmouth, Jamestown, Saratoga, St. Louis, St. Mary's and Dale.

In addition are authorized: Dolphin, Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, Gunboat No. 1, Gunboat No. 2, Newark, Charleston, Baltimore, armored cruiser, armored battle ship, pneumatic dynamite gun ship, torpedo boat, first class.

To the above list of iron and steel vessels can be added the Alert and Ranger, two iron built, single screw vessels of 1,000 tons displacement, carrying 4 guns each; the Monocacy, an iron built, paddle wheel, double ended gunboat of 1,370 tons displacement, carrying 6 guns; the Michigan, an iron built, paddle wheel gunboat, of 685 tons displacement, carrying 4 guns; the Alarm, with a Mallory propeller, of 800 tons displacement, carrying 1 gun; the Intrepid, on the stocks at the New York yard, yet to be completed, an iron built single screw gunboat of 1,150 tons displacement, designed to carry two new VIII-inch B. L. guns with a secondary battery.

The remainder of the iron built vessels now in the Service consists of 13 river and harbor monitors with single screws, rated as fourth-rates, 5 of which have a displacement of 2,100 tons each, and 8 of them 1,575 tons each. They were built without double bottoms, and with laminated armor on the sides, turrets, smoke stacks, and ventilators, and are armed with old-fashioned guns. They could not be got ready for service without an expenditure of \$300,000 under this Bureau alone. The Saugus, another of this class of vessels, now laid up at the Washington Navy-yard, has been condemned as unfit for future service.

Besides these there are 9 iron-built tugboats, two of which, the Palos and the Pinta, are classed in the Register as fourth-rates, the former carrying 6 howitzers, and the latter 2 howitzers, as batteries.

Of the 23 rates, the Trenton, Omaha and Vandalia can probably be continued in service ten years longer; the Lancaster and Brooklyn six years; the Hartford, Richmond and Pensacola five years.

Of the third rates, the Mobian can be continued in the Service for ten years; the Adams, Alliance, Essex, Enterprise, Tallapoosa, Yantic and Nipsic, for six years; the Junata, Ossipee, Quinnebaug, Swatara, Galena, Marion, Kearsarge and Iroquois five years longer.

No modern vessels are asked for training ships, and it is recommended that the Monongahela be sent around to Annapolis for service there. "This vessel's machinery and boilers were removed at the Mare Island Navy-yard, and she was rigged as a bark; she is spoken of as having worked splendidly on her way down to Callao."

In the event of only one of the large vessels provided for under the act of August 3, 1886, being built at a navy-yard, I have to recommend that it be built at the Brooklyn yard, as that yard is now in condition to commence any such vessel and carry on the work with some rapidity.

I respectfully call attention to the recommendations made in the last annual report of this Bureau, relative to the necessity for the Government putting its navy-yards in condition to meet any demand that might be made upon them in an emergency in the building of armored or unarmored ships of war.

The greatest necessity exists for having better docking facilities in all our navy-yards.

(From the Scientific American.)

#### THE NEW NAVY.

THE recent expression of opinion, by Naval authorities here and abroad, as to the needs of our Navy and how far the types of the new ships are likely to meet them, furnishes us with important data. By far the major part of the testimony confirms the view frequently expressed in these columns that small, fleet-footed cruisers are more to be desired than ponderous, unwieldy fighting ships, and that torpedo-boats are necessary to an effective defence. While it can scarcely be said that the new ships, as far as constructed, are altogether satisfactory, eminent authorities on both sides of the water seem to be agreed that we have made, at least, a good beginning; that, under the circumstances, it is not surprising that mistakes have been made or that errors, at first insignificant, should have multiplied as the work of construction progressed. It is only by such practical experience, they say, that anything like perfection can be attained in so difficult an undertaking as that of trying to combine the good qualities of various novel constructions.

In order to better understand the recent criticisms on what has already been accomplished by our Naval constructors, and what they have proposed to themselves, it is necessary to have the list of new ships before us. Here it is:

	Displacement.	Guns, Breech loading Rifles.	Speed.	Condition.
Amphitrite.....	3,815	4 10-in.	12	Incomplete.
Monadnock.....	3,815	4 10-in.	12	Incomplete.
Terror.....	3,815	4 10-in.	12	Incomplete.
Miantonomoh.....	3,815	4 10-in.	12	Incomplete.
Puritan.....	3,000	4 10-in.	13	Incomplete.
Dolphin.....	3,500	7-in.	16	Complete.
Boston.....	3,000	6 in.	14	Incomplete.
Atlanta.....	3,000	do.	14	do.
Chicago.....	4,500	6 in.	15	Incomplete.
Gunboat No. 1.....	1,700	6 in.	16	Not commenced.
Gunboat No. 2.....	870	4 6-in.	12	Not commenced.
Newark.....	4,000	12 6-in.	18	Not commenced.
Charleston.....	3,750	12 6-in.	18	Not commenced.
Baltimore.....	4,400	14 8-in.	19	Not commenced.
Armored cruiser.....	6,000	14 8-in.	16	Not designed.
Armored battle ship.....	6,000	12 12-in.	16	Not designed.
Pneum. dynam. gun ship.....	—	—	20	Not designed.
One first-class torp.-boat.....	—	—	—	Not designed.

The Dolphin is a despatch boat, not intended for fighting, nor fast enough to overhaul modern merchant steamers. The Atlanta has made 13 knots over the measured mile—a test always made under favorable circumstances—which places her, in point of speed, scarcely ahead of the ancient Iroquois, now 30 years old. Like the Boston, the Atlanta is a nondescript. Each has a battery consisting of two 7-inch and six 6-inch guns, and hence, with their limited speed, frail sides, and inability to carry heavy batteries, have neither the power to fight, the strength to stand assault, nor the ability to run away. Of the Chicago, which is larger than either the Atlanta or Boston, and has not yet been tried, Admiral Porter says: "She contains an absurd mass of machinery. The engines are of the type known as side levers—cumbersome, friction-generating, kind, unfit to put in the hold of a man-of-war. I take upon myself credit for having a change made in the valve arrangement which will better things somewhat. I succeeded in having the plans for poppet valves altered and slide valves substituted. The clanking of the side levers will be like the noise of a chain gang. I know of a merchant steamer with a single screw, plying between New York and New Orleans, that has a side lever engine. She is under repairs more than the other ships of the line, although she is fast. For a man-of-war, the Chicago's engines are as bad as can be."

It is but fair to say here that it is not the contractor, as the public is inclined to believe, who is responsible for this kind of work. He only carries out the design placed in his hands. It is the Bureau of Steam Engineering, quoting again from the Admiral of the Navy: "An ax to grind here, a pet hobby there, a patent arrangement yonder, and there you have it. I would not allow the Bureau of Steam Engineering to touch a plan or alter an engine provided by a contractor. . . . It is the incompetency of the designers of the engines, to call it no worse, that leads to such direful results as we have seen."

The admiral and other authorities who have recently spoken upon the subject believe that private firms should be called upon to design the engines. In other words, they should be expected to furnish engines which would give a certain speed. The rest is easy. If the required speed is not obtained, the ship is not accepted. But when the engines are designed by the Department, and the contractor expected to get speed out of them, disaster usually follows. All seem agreed that, to be efficient, a fleet should be composed of three classes: First, commerce destroyers—fleet-footed unarmored vessels, carrying two or three heavy guns; second, armored fighting ships; third, torpedo boats. As to how many of each are required, or the proportion of one class to the other, opinions differ; the majority, however, believing our requirements would be best served by torpedo boats and light-footed, unarmored cruisers. The National Line's steamer America is thought to be a good type of what these cruisers ought to be. She is much broader than the Oregon type, and can steam 17 knots an hour, not only on the measured mile, but continuously through the day's work. The English cruiser Inconstant, also of 17 knots speed, is an admirable specimen of this class, but is thought to be altogether too large and, consequently, too costly for our needs. What would our 13 and 14 knot unarmored ships do in the presence of an Inconstant, which could always choose her target and the most favorable firing point, and get away when the odds were against her? The general opinion of the two 4,000 ton unarmored ships is that they are too large, or, rather, needlessly large.

John Herreshoff, the ship builder of Bristol, Rhode Island, is perhaps as good an authority on speed as there is to be found. He designed and built the Stiletto, undoubtedly the simplest steam yacht afloat. He pins his faith on swift-moving torpedo boats as a



main reliance. He says that torpedo boats built on the same lines as the Stiletto, but of steel, instead of wood, and of 150 feet length, could be made to steam a speed of 30 miles an hour. The Stiletto has made 27.

That the swift-moving torpedo boat is likely to take a very important part in the future naval war there can be little doubt. Even the French Admiral Aube and Sir Spencer Robinson, Sir Edward Reed, Geo. Mackron, of the Thames Ship Building Company, Mr. Watts, the constructor at Elswick, and ex-Chief Constructor Warren, of the Chatham Royal Navy-yard, were all spoken to recently on this subject, and either expressed confidence in the efficiency of torpedo boat attack or, if not affirming the proposition, were unwilling to deny its truth.

In view of this, it seems strange that the naval board should have contented itself to advise the construction of "one first-class torpedo boat."

#### PRODUCTION OF STEEL GUN FORGINGS.

We give here the portion of the report of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Gen. Benét, which was omitted last week:

The Midvale Steel Co., has completed its contract for the delivery of 25 sets of forgings for 3.2-inch B. L. field guns. The steel furnished has been of a superior quality, exceeding the requirements of the contract. These Works have also completed all the parts for the 5-inch B. L. Siege gun, excepting the jacket, and that will be delivered in November. A tube and trunnion hoop for an 8-inch B. L. Rifle have also been successfully forged and accepted. The production of the 8-inch rifle jacket has been attended with considerable difficulty, and a number of failures have been experienced, this being the largest gun forging thus far undertaken at Nicetown. But the last attempt has been reason to believe, proved entirely successful, and the manufacturers have gained in compensation for their failures most valuable practical knowledge of how to deal with large forgings, and thus have broken fresh ground in the development of the steel industry.

Prior to ordering the trunnion hoop for the 8-inch gun, as the production of a forged steel trunnion hoop—at least of any considerable size—had not hitherto been accomplished in this country, and as it was very desirable to know accurately the mechanical qualities of such a forging, the Department procured from the Midvale Steel Co., for purposes of test, a forged trunnion hoop of about the same size as that required for the 8-inch rifle. When completed this trunnion hoop was sent to the West Point Foundry, where it was cut in half along a plane passing through the axis of the trunnions and perpendicular to the axis of the hoop. One of the halves was then subjected to thorough mechanical tests by means of test specimens taken from various parts along the inner face, while the other half was subjected first to an elastic, and then to a strength test by being shrunk successively on two cast-iron cylinders. The results by both methods of test were satisfactory and demonstrated the ability of the Midvale Steel Co., to cope with these difficult forgings. The test specimens were taken tangentially, those from the tube being three inches long and of 0.564 of an inch diameter, and those from the trunnion hoop 6 inches long and of 0.564 of an inch diameter. The means of the tensile tests of the 8-inch tube were as follows: Elastic limit, 51,067 lbs.; tensile strength, 93,333 lbs.; elongation after rupture, 19.33 per cent. (from 17 to 23.33 per cent.) The tensile tests of the 8-inch trunnion showed the following results: Elastic limit, 44,000—57,000 lbs.; tensile strength, 80,760—93,925 lbs.; elongation after rupture, 14.50—22.17 per cent.

Since the manufacture of the experimental trunnion hoop the Midvale Steel Co., has delivered the 8-inch rifle forged trunnion hoop, and a similar hoop for the 12-inch B. L. Mortar, the end tests of which are nearly equal to those from cylindrical hoops.

At the Cambria Iron Works the Department has had a lot of twenty steel hoops under manufacture since Sept. 15, 1885. In this, their first attempt at the production of the steel gun forgings, the Cambria Works have encountered many obstacles, particularly so as the hoops are of considerable size and the specified qualities for the metal very high. But they are steadily completing their contract and fully meeting its requirements in spite of difficulties. A good part of the hoops have been delivered and the remainder are in a forward state of completion. This establishment has also in hand for the Department a set of forgings for a 7-inch B. L. Rifled howitzer, which will give them an opportunity for acquiring experience in the production of steel tubes and forged trunnion hoops.

The status of the steel works which have thus far undertaken the production of gun steel is to-day about as follows: There is one establishment able, with present facilities, to produce all the forgings, and of the required qualities, for a steel gun of 8-in. calibre, and hoops of all sizes except the very largest and heaviest, and the breech mechanism and smaller forgings for all calibres. There are two establishments now able to produce the tubes and jackets and miscellaneous forgings for guns of small calibre and hoops of a very considerable size.

This represents the best that can be done to-day by the steel works of this country, and in some respects their experience is yet so new and the extent of their plant and facilities so limited that a great deal of time is requisite for the production of the forgings. The orders from the Department have also been very limited, but with the prospect of a larger demand there is but little doubt that the works with which the Department has had dealings will respond with all needed alacrity in providing the necessary facilities for promptly executing its work. It is thought the manufacturers could commence delivering the heavier forgings, say for 10-in. rifles, in 15 months to 2 years after date of contract, but the production of such forgings would for several years be slow, as the manufacturers would wish to feel sure of their ground before assuming the risk of a number of possible rejections. The delivery of the tube and jacket forgings for 12-in. guns could be commenced in from 2½ to 3 years. Then the time for finishing and assembling the parts—that is the manufacturing of the gun—must be added to the above in making any estimate on the procurement of armament.

Such a policy of development, as above indicated, is believed to be a sound one. It is considered a mistake to expect steel makers to put up at the outset

the plant and facilities requisite for the manufacture of the very largest forgings, such for instance as those used in the construction of 100-ton guns. The requisite machinery for the production of even the smaller forgings will be to a considerable extent experimental with our manufacturers, and must be gradually developed, along with our types of guns until the experience acquired in the manufacture of the smaller forgings, as 8-in., 10-in., and 12-in., shall clearly indicate the best methods to be pursued in producing the largest forgings. Such gradual development will prove sure and economical, and the *ultimatum*—the production of the forgings for 100-ton guns—will be attained quite as speedily, and with more certainty and satisfaction, than by the scheme of a sudden and enormous expansion of their manufacturing facilities.

#### CLOTHING AND FOOD OF THE ARMY.

SURGEON E. P. VOLLUM, U. S. A., medical director of the Department of Texas, in his recent annual report to Gen. Stanley gives some valuable statistics and suggestions. Upon the subject of clothing he says: "Our troops, stationed along the lower Rio Grande border, look with envy upon the cool white uniforms worn by the Mexican soldiers on the other side, and they quite naturally wonder why clothing more suitable to the hot climate of that region is not issued to them likewise. Our officers enjoy a good deal of liberty in dress, and they quite habitually appear in white linen or flannel in the hot season, and they go on duty in white trousers of some cool material agreeably to regulations, while the enlisted man is forced to use at all times, except while grooming or on fatigue duty, the same heavy woollen clothing that is worn by our troops stationed on the Canadian frontier. There is room for reform in this matter, and any one who considers the subject will agree that the uniform at the permanent stations, in latitudes embraced in this department, should assimilate in fabrics to those worn by the population among whom they are serving, which in this instance is mostly cotton, against which there is an unwarrantable prejudice by those who have not worn it."

On the subject of the soldiers' ration Dr. Vollum descants at length. He states that all the post surgeons denounce pickled pork as an article of food for the soldier in this hot climate. "The men will not eat it unless driven to it by hunger; when it is served it is greasy, fatty, and disgusting to the sight and taste. It makes some men sick to vomiting if they succeed in swallowing it. The small amount of fat needed in the diet in this climate is found in the most acceptable form in bacon, which the medical officers are unanimous in recommending in place of pickled pork."

He adds a detailed table showing "that additional to the expenditure of the company funds, portions of which went for potatoes and onions through the Subsistence Department, the large sum of \$7,782.23 was contributed by the enlisted men for the purchase of fresh vegetables for their company messes during the past year."

Surgeon Vollum thinks, as indeed do many others, that the soldier should be allowed the whole of the ration allowed him by law, and the entire avails of it, and should receive the whole of his authorized ration of flour either as flour or bread, and the whole of his ration, or the product of its barter, in the shape of food.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

The annual report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence to the Secretary of War shows the receipts and resources for the year to have been \$3,783,931.00 and expenditures \$3,174,650.00, leaving a balance of \$609,281.51. The average contract price of fresh beef per pound for 1886 was 9.15 cts. and for 1887, 8.38 cts. Supplies amounting to \$40,828.65 were issued or transferred to the Interior Department for issue to the Indians during the year. The value of stores reported lost in the year by accident, wastage and in store, for which no one was held accountable, amounted to \$4,714.68, being \$1,535.80 less than last year. Losses by theft amounted to \$3,158.58. Stores inspected and condemned during the year amounted to \$16,783.64. \$3,147.20 was realized from such as were sold, leaving a net loss of \$13,636.44. During the year there were received from the 3d Auditor and the Quartermaster-General for examination, under sec. 3, act of July 4, 1864, 25 claims, and, in addition, seven old claims, in which no formal decisions had been rendered, were taken up. Formal decisions were rendered in 31 claims, of which eight, amounting to \$2,753.45, were allowed in the sum of \$339.88 and recommended to the 3d Auditor for payment, and 23, amounting to \$10,178.30, were disallowed. Three claims of this class remained on hand July 1, 1886, awaiting examination and action.

At the beginning of the year 987 claims for commutation of rations to Union soldiers, while held as prisoners of war, were on file, and during the year 1,476 were received, making a total of 2,463 claims for examination. Of these, 1,251 were partially examined, 1,212 examined and transmitted to the 3d Auditor, of which 655 were recommended for disallowance, and 557, amounting to \$13,969.50, for payment. In addition, 213 old claims were re-examined upon additional evidence and transmitted to the 3d Auditor, of which 164 were recommended for disallowance, and 49, amounting to \$1,408.25, for payment.

379 miscellaneous claims were on hand at the beginning of the year, and during the year 341 were received, making a total of 720. Of these 253 were transmitted to the 3d Auditor, of which 125 were recommended for disallowance and 128, amounting to \$1,605.41, for payment. In addition 106 old claims were re-examined upon additional evidence, of which 101 were recommended for disallowance and 5, amounting to \$62.75, for payment. 13,847 communications were sent out during the year.

In relation to Army cooks and bakers, General Macfeely says:

"I have several times heretofore invited attention to the subject, and it is so manifestly a matter of the greatest importance to the health and comfort of the enlisted men individually and, therefore, to the efficiency of the Army, that I again recommend that Congress be urged to provide for the enlistment of one cook to each troop, battery and company, and to each general depot of recruits, and of a baker to each garrison post. That the Army of the United States is provided with a ration, ample

in quantity and excellent in quality, has been demonstrated in war as well as in peace; but the articles composing it are furnished in the raw state, and must be further prepared by the cook or the baker. Bake ovens, kitchens, ranges, cooking stoves and utensils are now provided by the Government, but no adequate provision has been made for their use in the best manner. Everything is provided save one, and that one is a skilled hand, absolutely necessary to transform the raw material into good, wholesome, palatable food, the cook or the baker."

#### BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

The report of Commodore Harmony, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, shows that the condition of the buildings, dry docks and wharves in the different yards, owing to the want of sufficient appropriations for their repairs, preservation and maintenance, is that of decay and gradual deterioration, and unless a more liberal amount is awarded by Congress this year than has been given for the past few years it becomes only a question of time when our yards will be unequal to the performance even of the ordinary current work of repairing and fitting out the few vessels we now have, not to speak of the utterly insufficient resources they will offer in the emergency and strain of war. He says: "When one compares the condition of our naval stations in the large ports with private and corporation property in their proximity, it compels a sense of humiliation both to the private citizen and the naval officer, and seems to indicate a state of bankruptcy rather than the wealth and power of a great nation."

"The small appropriations for the past year have been expended with the greatest economy, and as much done as was possible with this limited amount to arrest this deterioration of the Government property, but, being so inadequate, it has had but little effect. Under these circumstances I hope that the attention of Congress will be earnestly called to the urgent necessity for an appropriation of adequate amount to repair and preserve our defective wharves, water front and buildings, and to put in order and extend our meagre docking facilities. True economy, good administration and proper attention to the present as well as to the future needs of our Naval establishment alike require it."

"I beg especially to call your attention to the inadequate facilities existing in our navy-yards for docking our vessels. The modern vessels just constructed and authorized will be mainly without sheathing for their bottoms, and will require periodical docking to keep them in proper condition and to maintain their speed. In addition to this, the increase in the length and breadth of vessels of recent design and construction requires docks of greater dimensions than those now existing on the Atlantic coast. At present there are but three dry docks belonging to the Government on the coast, and, as will be seen when the yards are treated separately, they are not in proper condition."

The report, after reviewing the work done at the Brooklyn Navy-yard during the past year continues:

"At no place are additional docking facilities more necessary than at this, our most important yard. Another drydock of greater dimensions and length and width is required here at once. A timber drydock can be built in a comparatively short time, and the estimate for an appropriation of \$700,000 for that purpose is hereby submitted. For the purpose of continuing the work of improvements and excavations of the Cob Dock basin \$75,000 is asked. This amount, if appropriated, can be used in connection with the additional \$75,000 which is also asked for repairs to the crib work of the Cob Dock. The following amounts are asked for to prosecute works of improvement much needed at this yard: For a general paint and oil storehouse, \$25,000; for new boiler shop, \$68,340; for beef and pork storehouse, \$47,642, and for a new caisson to the present drydock, \$33,000."

#### PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Paymaster-General of the Army, Brig.-Gen. W. B. Rochester, in his annual report says:

So far as this office has been advised, there has been no delinquency in the prompt payment of the troops, and I take pleasure in commending the officers of the Department for the diligence displayed in the discharge of all duties required of them, especially the officers on duty in the Department of Arizona, and the District of New Mexico. Notwithstanding the fact that the troops in the recent Indian campaign on the Mexican border were scattered into numerous camps, posted distant from all usual lines of travel and reached only after days of dangerous and fatiguing travel, the duty of paying these troops was promptly performed. Of the total amount disbursed to the Army, \$5,273,448.90, was disbursed in the field, the greater portion of it in small and broken amounts over the pay table on the bi-monthly muster and pay-rolls. To make these disbursements, as will appear from the statement herewith, the officers travelled 234,000 miles, of this distance 42,292 miles were by stage and ambulance. The disbursements, aggregating \$13,444,733.15, were made without loss to the Government.

The deposit system authorized by the act of May 15, 1872, seems to be growing in favor with the enlisted men of the Army. The number of deposits made during the last fiscal year was 7,291, amounting to \$469,031.55, showing an increase over the previous year of 228 in number and of \$41,413.50 in amount. The number of new accounts opened with depositors during the year was 1,557 as against 1,411, in the previous year. Since the act went into effect, July 1, 1872, to the close of the last fiscal year, the total amount of deposits was \$5,566,543.12, and of the repayments, \$4,536,962.19, leaving a balance of \$1,029,580.93 to the credit of the depositors. This certainly is a very creditable showing for the enlisted men of the Army.

I would recommend that the necessary legislation be asked to direct that the checks of the disbursing officers of this department be forwarded, after payment, at the end of each month, by the Treasurer, the several Assistant Treasurers and U. S. Deputies on whom they are drawn, drawn, through the file with the vouchers received therefor by the Paymasters. The bringing together of the voucher and the evidence of its payment, when paid by check, would complete the records in the hands of the accounting officers that the payment had been made to the party entitled to the same. Such a regulation would also speedily develop any instance of the issue of a check against an official credit for a purpose not authorized by law.

The reports from the several divisions of the Paymaster-General's Office show the number of cases on hand June 30, 1886, 4,612. The number of cases on hand Sept. 30, was 3,308, a reduction of 1,404 since the close of the fiscal year.

The large increase in the number of cases remaining on hand arises from recent legislation opening a new class of claims not anticipated when I recommended in my last estimate a reduction of the clerical force of the office. While some delay will arise in disposing of cases, it is not believed that it will warrant the employment of an additional number of clerks.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 85, H. Q. A., Nov. 18, 1886.

Paragraph 868 of the Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

868. The arrest of an officer or the confinement of a soldier will be reported to his post commander as soon as practicable, and no soldier shall be confined except on the order of an officer, who shall previously inquire into his offence.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 86, H. Q. A., Nov. 20, 1886.

The Sec. of War being of opinion that instruction by lecture or demonstration in the simpler practice of medicine and surgery may with advantage to all concerned be given by officers of the Medical Department stationed at military posts to other officers and the enlisted men serving thereat, directs that, whenever practicable and where voluntary attendance in sufficient numbers can be secured, arrangements be made for a series of such lectures on the practical treatment of the unbidden diseases, early aid to the injured, the most expeditious and proper manner of treating temporarily gunshot wounds, poisoned wounds, frost-bite, bruises, dislocations, hemorrhage, and fractures of bones; application of the tourniquet; the most approved method for resuscitation from drowning; and other kindred subjects.

Medical officers delivering these lectures will forward, not later than June 30, 1887, through the regular military channels, to this office, a report of the results, beneficial or otherwise, which may have attended them up to that date.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Nov. 18, 1886.

Published proclamation of the President of Nov. 18, 1886, directing that the military reservation at St. Augustine, Fla., known and designated as the "Diagon Barracks Lot," be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided for in act of July 5, 1884, it having become useless for military purposes.

G. O. 37, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Nov. 15, 1886.

1. Col. J. S. Mason, 9th Infantry, will take charge of and conduct the business of the office of the inspector, in the absence on sick leave, of the A. I. G. of the Dept.

2. 1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav., A. D. C., will take charge of and conduct the business of the Judge Advocate's office of the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Miles:  
M. BARBER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Wm. S. Patton, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 201, Nov. 13, D. Columbia).

Com. Sergt. George R. Kemp, Fort Halleck, will proceed to Fort Preble, to relieve Com. Sergt. Isidore Kalmus, who will proceed to Fort Elliott, Tex., to relieve Com. Sergt. Charles Winckel (S. O. 19, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of S., will proceed to Portland on public business (S. O. 201, Nov. 13, D. Columbia).

Par. 17, S. O. 237, Nov. 4, H. Q. A., relating to Com. Sergts. Robert H. Jones and John Hessler, is revoked. Com. Sergt. Harry Hudson will be relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, to relieve Com. Sergt. John B. Hamilton, who will proceed to the U. S. Military Prison, Leavenworth, Kansas, to relieve Com. Sergt. Wm. H. Northwood. Com. Sergt. Northwood, upon being relieved, will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for duty. Com. Sergt. Daniel Harner, now at Fort Verde, Ariz. Ty., will, upon the expiration of the furlough granted him, be relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Ty., to relieve Com. Sergt. John Hessler, who will proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty (S. O. 23, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Wm. A. Elderkin, Sub. Dept., will report to C. O., Newport Barracks, Ky., for temporary garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 193, Nov. 28, Div. Atlantic).

## Pay Department.

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 197, Nov. 8, D. Columbia).

Col. George L. Febiger, Asst. Paymr. Gen., is relieved from duty in the Div. of the Missouri (G. O. 25, Nov. 20, Div. Mo.).

Major Wm. H. Eckels, Paymr., St. Paul, Minn., will be governed by the subpoena to appear before the U. S. District Court, now in session at Helena, Montana (S. O. 121, Nov. 17, D. Dak.).

## Medical Department.

Par. 7, S. O. 110, c. s., D. Ariz., is so modified as to direct A. A. Surg. R. P. Finley, in changing station from Fort Mojave to Fort McDowell, A. T., to proceed via Barstow and Colton, Cal., to Maricopa, thence by stage to Phoenix, A. T., owing to the impracticable condition of the roads on the shortest usually travelled route (S. O. 120, Nov. 15, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. Paul Clendenia, asst. surg., recently appointed, will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O., Nov. 20, H. Q. A.).

Major Van Buren Hubbard, surgeon, is relieved from duty in this Dept., and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Missouri (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.).

Major Joseph R. Gibson, surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic, to take effect at the expiration of his present leave (S. O. 188, Nov. 20, Div. Atlantic).

Major Wm. E. Waters, surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Spokane, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, and report for duty (S. O. 197, Nov. 8, D. Columbia).

Lieut. Col. Bernard J. D. Irwin, assistant medical purveyor, is relieved from temporary duty in New York City, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take charge of the medical purveying depot in that city. Capt. Henry Johnson, med. storekeeper, will, in addition to his present duties, assume charge of the medical purveying depot in New York City as acting asst. medical purveyor (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

Major Francis L. Town, surgeon, will proceed to

the Post of San Antonio, and report for duty, to relieve Major Joseph P. Wright, surgeon (S. O. 150, Nov. 15, D. Texas).

1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, asst. surg., is assigned to duty at Fort McIntosh (S. O. 150, Nov. 15, D. Texas).

Hospl. Steward John A. Murray will proceed to Fort Concho, and report for duty (S. O. 150, Nov. 15, D. Texas).

The furlough granted Hospl. Steward John W. Barney is extended three months (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

Hospl. Steward Charles Primbs is relieved from duty at Fort Selden, N. M., and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of Atlantic, Governor's Island, N. Y., for duty (S. O. 121, Nov. 17, D. Ariz.).

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

A Board of Officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craigbill, Major Wm. R. King, Major Andrew N. Darnell, and Major James C. Post, will assemble in Washington, D. C., to report upon the plans of locks and dams proposed for the improvement of the Black Warrior River from Tuscaloosa to Daniel's Creek (S. O. 177, Nov. 19, C. E.).

Major L. Cooper, C. E., will proceed to Toledo and Ashtabula harbors, Ohio, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 179, Nov. 24, C. E.).

Leave of absence for twenty-one days, from Dec. 10, is granted Capt. Charles E. L. B. Davis (S. O. 176, Nov. 18, C. E.).

Major Thomas H. Handbury, C. E., will proceed to Peoria, Ill., and the Illinois River to its mouth, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 178, Nov. 23, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, C. E., ordered to St. Louis on public business, and then to return to his station at Willet's Point, N. Y. (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave of absence granted Major William R. King, C. E., is further extended fifteen days (S. O., Nov. 20, H. Q. A.).

Major Wm. E. King, C. E., is relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers, at Fort Monroe, and Lieut. Col. Peter C. Haines, C. E., is detailed in his place (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Capt. Andrew H. Russell, O. D., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 197, Nov. 8, D. Columbia).

The Sub. Dept. will pay six days' commutation of rations to Ord. Sergt. George E. McNamara, for the journey on public service made by him from Tampa to St. Augustine, and from St. Augustine to Tampa (S. O. 187, Nov. 19, Div. Atlantic).

## THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdgrs., B. D. E. G. and K., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tuthery is extended seven days (S. O. 120, Nov. 12, D. Dak.).

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdgrs., B. E. F. G. and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and H, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; E, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Randolph Norwood (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted Major Thomas McGregor and Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 190, Nov. 11, D. Columbia).

The C. O. Boise Barracks will grant a furlough for two months to 1st Sergt. George L. Dykeman, Troop D (S. O. 200, Nov. 12, D. Columbia).

The leave of 1st Lieut. A. L. O'Brien has been extended four months for disability (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.).

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rio, Tex.; B, Camp Pecos, Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Private George Klemmand, Troop K, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report with a view to examination as to his qualifications and fitness for the position of hospital steward (S. O. 131, Nov. 16, Dept. M.).

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdgrs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler will proceed to Fort Lowell, and report to relieve the post quartermaster and commissary (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.).

Troop E (Mason's) is relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca, and will proceed to Fort Lowell (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.).

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdgrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Troop L now at Fort Riley, will proceed by rail to Arkansas City, thence march to Chillicothe Creek, 1. T., relieving Troop E (S. O. 129, Nov. 13, Dept. M.).

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation by rail for Troop F from Winfield to Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 132, Nov. 17, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. S. E. Adair, now on temporary duty at Fort Reno, I. T., is assigned to duty at that post to command Co. A, Indian Scouts (S. O. 132, Nov. 17, Dept. M.).

The journey performed by Major E. V. Sumner, from Caldwell, Kas., to Fort Reno, I. T., was necessary for the public service (S. O. 133, Nov. 19, Dept. M.).

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept., is granted 1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus (S. O. 133, Nov. 19, Dept. M.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, is granted Capt. G. F. Price (S. O. 133, Nov. 19, Dept. M.).

## 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. William Baird is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Bayard, N. M., and 2d Lieut. G. H.

Sands is appointed in his stead (S. O. 118, Nov. 12, D. Ariz.).

Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., and take station (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.).

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs., C and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; J, Ft. Ringold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry F. Kendall, Fort Clark (S. O. 158, Nov. 12, D. Tex.).

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. H. W. Sprole, Fort Clark (S. O. 159, Nov. 15, D. Tex.).

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdgrs., D and H, Ft. McKinnier, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washburn, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Charles J. Stevens is extended one month (S. O. 180, Nov. 24, Div. M.).

The leave granted Capt. Martin B. Hughes is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.).

Leave for three months, to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. John H. Gardner (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell is relieved from further duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will join his regiment (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. convoked at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by S. O. 240, Oct. 15, H. Q. A. (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.).

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

The Regt. Hdgrs., Staff, and Band will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to Col. B. H. Grierson, commanding Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.).

Troop F (Kennedy's) will proceed to Fort Grant and take station (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.).

Troop M (Norvell's) will take station at Fort McDowell (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.).

Major Anson Mills is relieved from station at Fort Thomas, and on the expiration of his leave of absence will proceed to and take station at Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 120, Nov. 15, D. Ariz.).

Troop D (Keyes's) is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, and will proceed without delay to San Carlos and there take station, relieving Troop B (Smithers's), which will proceed to and take station at Fort Thomas (S. O. 121, Nov. 17, D. Ariz.).

Corpl. J. F. Casey, H., has qualified as a sharpshooter.

## 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdgrs., A, C, I, L, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

\* Light battery.

## 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

\* Light battery.

Sergt. S. A. Good, Bat. G, Fort McHenry, has gone to Fort Delaware as acting ordnance sergeant during the illness of O. S. Jas. Maxwell.

## 4th Artillery, Colonel Clement L. Best.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

\* Light battery.

Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, having completed duty devolved upon him, will revert to the status of leave from Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 188, Nov. 20, Div. A.).

## 5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdgrs., E, F, I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; H.

\* Light battery.

In connection with the funeral of the late ex-President Arthur, to take place in New York City, Nov. 22, the following is ordered: The 5th Art. (except the light battery and band), in New York Harbor, will, under the command of Col. John Hamilton, escort the remains from the Church of the Heavenly Rest (551 5th avenue), to the railroad depot, 42d street (S. O. 187, Nov. 19, Div. A.).

The C. O. Bedlow's Island will send to Fort Columbus as many non-commissioned officers and men as he can spare for duty in connection with the funeral of the late ex-President Arthur (S. O. 188, Nov. 20, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will detail eight non-commissioned officers, under command of a commissioned officer, to act as body bearers at the funeral of the late ex-President Arthur (S. O. 188, Nov. 20, Div. A.).

The six non-com. officers from Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., having completed duty in connection with the funeral of the late ex-President Chester Alan Arthur, will return to that post (S. O. 190, Nov. 22, Div. A.).

Bat. H, Fort Hamilton, will relieve Bat. K at Bedlow's Island, Dec. 1. Bat. K will then return to Fort Schuyler (S. O. 192, Nov. 24, Div. A.).

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Nov. 27, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 192, Nov. 24, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Hamilton will direct 1st Sergt. S. F. Burgoyne and Sergt. Henry Miller, F, to report, Nov. 26, at Fort Columbus, to 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., J. A. of G. C. M., as witnesses (S. O. 192, Nov. 24, Div. A.).

## 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs., E, F, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.

## 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for two months upon Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. William Moffatt, Fort Niobrara (S. O. 177, Nov. 18, Div. M.).

## 5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Capt. Mason Carter, Fort Keogh, M. T., will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., as a material witness



in the case of the United States v. Private Daniel Ross, Co. B, 5th Inf. (S. O. 121, Nov. 17, D. Dak.)

**6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.**  
Hdqs. H. and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 2, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles L. Beckurts, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 178, Nov. 19, Div. M.)

**7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.**  
Hdqs. A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

**8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.**  
Hdqs. A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

In compliance with G. O. 17, Div. Pacific, the 8th Inf. is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to stations in Dept. of Platte as therein designated (S. O. 121, Nov. 17, D. Ariz.)

**9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.**  
Hdqs. A, B, F, and G, Ft. Whipple, Bks. A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; H and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.  
Co. C (Munson's) is relieved from duty at Whipple Barracks, and will proceed to Fort Mojave, A. T., and take station, relieving Co. C, 8th Inf. (Corliss's), under orders to leave the Dept. (S. O. 119, Nov. 13, D. Ariz.)

Col. J. S. Mason and 2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes are detailed as members of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Verde, A. T., by par. 6, S. O. 115, D. Ariz. (S. O. 121, Nov. 17, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Jesse M. Lee, having been relieved in Washington from special duty in the Dept. of the Interior, will proceed to join his proper station (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Jesse M. Lee (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. T. C. Reeds, F, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

**11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.**  
Hdqs. A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Handforth, on sick leave at Hoboken, N. J., will report to the Supt. of Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Dakota. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

**12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.**  
Hdqs. A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks. N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks. N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.  
Leave for one month, to commence on or about Nov. 29, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry C. Hale, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 191, Nov. 23, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Alexander Ogle is appointed inspector on damaged clothing at the recruiting depot at Columbus Barracks, O., for which Capt. Andrew H. Young, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., Nov. 24, H. Q. A.)

**13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.**  
Hdqs. D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. W. S. Davies is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Stanton, N. M., and 1st Lieut. E. L. Fletcher is appointed in his stead (S. O. 118, Nov. 12, D. Ariz.)

Lieut.-Col. John C. Bates is assigned to station, temporarily, at Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 120, Nov. 15, D. Ariz.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. William W. Tyler is further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

Private J. Bell, B, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

**15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.**  
Hdqs. D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and I, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and J, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The station of Col. Robert E. A. Crofton will be at the Regimental Headquarters, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 120, Nov. 12, D. Dak.)

**16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.**  
Hdqs. B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

The leave for one month granted Col. Matthew M. Blunt is extended ten days (S. O. 179, Nov. 23, Div. M.)

**20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**  
Hdqs. A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Capt. John S. McNaught is relieved from duty on the Recruiting Service (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John B. Rodman will repair to Columbus Barracks, O., and report by telegraph to the Supt. of the Recruiting Service, New York City, for duty on the Recruiting Service for the unexpired term of Capt. McNaught (S. O., Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)

**22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.**  
Hdqs. A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Private C. Keefe, B, and Sergt. C. E. Campbell and Private J. M. Thomas, G, have qualified as sharpshooters.

**24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.**  
Hdqs. D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. A. M. Palmer, Fort Sill, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 180, Nov. 15, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., is announced as Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Willcox (G. O. 21, Nov. 16, Dept. M.)

**25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.**  
Hdqs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Verde, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Snanton, Dak.

The leave for seven days granted Major Frederick Mears is extended three days (S. O. 120, Nov. 12, D. D.)

**Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1886.**

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Moore, Assistant Medical Purveyor, to be Surgeon-General with the rank of Brigadier-General, November 18, 1886, vice Murray, retired from active service.

Robert R. Ball, of Virginia, to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, November 19, 1886, vice Heizmann, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

Major Joseph C. Bailly, Surgeon, to be Assistant Medical Purveyor with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, November 18, 1886, vice Moore, appointed Surgeon-General.

Captain Charles L. Heizmann, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, November 18, 1886, vice Bailly, promoted.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Nov. 23. Detail: Major Francis L. Guenther, Capt. Frank R. Hamilton and William McK. Dunn, Jr., 1st Lieut. George S. Grimes, Louis V. Canziani, and John H. Gifford, and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 187, Nov. 19, Div. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Nov. 23. Detail: Major Henry McKidderr, Surg.; Capt. George M. Randall, Joseph T. Haskell, and Charles Wheaton, 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 2d Lieut. Edward P. Wilbur, 2d Lieut. Daniel R. Devore, and George D. De Shon, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. O. L. Wieting, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 187, Nov. 19, Div. A.)

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., Nov. 24. Detail: Major William H. Penrose and Capt. Joseph H. Hurst, 12th Inf.; Capt. William H. Arthur, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Guy Howard and Palmer G. Wood and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 188, Nov. 20, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y., Nov. 24. Detail: Capt. William B. Beck, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin K. Roberts and Anthony W. Vogdes, 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, Harvey C. Carbaugh, and Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 191, Nov. 23, Div. A.)  
At Fort Huchison, A. T., Nov. 22. Detail: Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth and Major E. J. Spaulding, 4th Cav.; Capt. P. R. Brown, Asst. Surg.; Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield and J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. F. Mason, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, 2d Lieut. C. P. Elliott, F. B. Fowler, and J. E. Nolan, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. James Parker, 4th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 121, Nov. 17, D. Ariz.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Private Thomas Martin, Co. D, 7th Inf., Nov. 18, 1886.  
Ord. Sergt. Cornelius Kelly, U. S. A., Nov. 23, 1886.

**Torpedo Service.**—The following named officers are detailed at Willet's Point, New York, for instruction in torpedo service for the seven months' course commencing Dec. 1, 1886, and will report for duty accordingly: 1st Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Gustave W. Stevens, 5th Art. (S. O. Nov. 23, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger

The two troops of the 1st Cavalry which have been stationed at the Belknap Indian Agency, under command of Lieut. Hoyle, for the purpose of watching the movements of the Bloods and Piegiens, and preventing them from committing depredations along the boundary line, have returned to Fort Assiniboine. The approach of winter has resulted in the suspension of operations, and no further movement on the part of the Indians is anticipated this season.

Correspondence between the Canadian and U. S. authorities confirms the report of the recent Indian massacre in the Northwest. It appears that a band of Gros Ventre Indians passed Ft. Assiniboine south of the boundary line, and on exhibiting six scalps were detained by American troops. Upon being pressed they gave an account of the flight which had taken place. They then took the militia to Sweet Grass Hills, where the scalping was done. The scene being in the Canadian Territory, the American troops could not cross the line, and the Canadian mounted police were ordered to make a search for the bodies and found them, as represented by the Gros Ventres, in Sweet Grass.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox.

Twenty Indian scouts of Co. B, Fort Supply, and twenty of Co. C, Fort Elliott, have been sent to Fort Reno, I. T., for duty until further orders.

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

The Kansas City Times says: "Fort Douglas reports a contest for the championship of the Blue and the stakes of \$150, on last Sunday, between Messrs. Sheldon and Garrity, of the Army. They were seconded by two well-known pugilists. At the end of the thirty-eighth round Garrity was knocked over the ropes and Sheldon declared victor. Garrity was picked up and carried from the field. The fight lasted two hours and a half." Messrs. Sheldon and Garrity would seem to be fit subjects for discipline, on the account mentioned, and we shall, therefore, keep a good lookout for their names in the court-martial orders Department of the Platte.

Division of the Pacific.—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

General Howard has established his headquarters on the entire fourth floor of the Phelan Building, San Francisco. The place is a most desirable and convenient one for those who have business to transact with the officials.

ENGINEER SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

In Orders 261, Gen. C. B. Comstock announces the course of winter instruction which will begin Dec. 1, 1886, and extend to April 30, 1887. He also makes the following assignment of instructors: Operations of war: Major W. R. King; military engineering: Captain E. Maguire; civil engineering: Captain E. Bergland; submarine mines: Captain J. G. D. Knight; photography: Lieutenant C. McD. Townsend. The course is without doubt a thorough one.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1886.

On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, the Corps of Cadets, Engineer Company and Cavalry Detachment were formed as a battalion on the cavalry plain, in charge of the commandant of cadets. All of the officers on duty here assembled at the same time in overcoats and sidearms. The orders relating to the death and funeral of ex-President Arthur were read, after which the parade was dismissed. Academic and other duty not absolutely necessary was suspended for the day. At intervals of half an hour during the day a gun was fired from Battery Knox, and at sunset a national salute was fired.

Last Thursday afternoon Mrs. Hasbrouck's quarters were crowded from 4 till 6 o'clock by the officers and ladies of the post in response to invitations sent out for an afternoon tea. Mrs. Hasbrouck was assisted in receiving her guests by Mrs. and Miss Hasbrouck, mother and sister of Col. H., and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Ederston and Miss Newlands presided at the refreshment table in the dining room.

The first hop of the officers' series will be held on Friday evening. The dates for the others will be December 9 and 13, January 16 and 20, February 3 and 7. These days all come on Thursday. The managers are Lieut. Totten, Capt. Rockwell, Professor Bass, Captain Metcalfe, Lieut. Landis and Lieut. Hodges.

The usual beautiful Thanksgiving dinner will be served to the cadets and detachments stationed here.

Mrs. Kinsley has returned from his trip to Europe with health much improved.

From Miss Berard's "Reminiscences of West Point," which will be ready for the subscribers this week, we learn that the oldest house used as officers' quarters is that now occupied by Lieut. Simpson. It was built in 1815, and the first occupant was the Professor of Engineering, Capt. Crozet. Professor Mercur's house was built in 1816. The house now occupied by Capt. Augur and Lieut. Mitcham was erected in 1817 and called the "Philosophical House," because it was built for the first Professor of Philosophy. The Superintendent's, Commandant's, and Professor Bass's were finished late in 1819 or early in 1820. The stone part of the houses of Professors Postlewhite and Michie and a Professor Andrews and Capt. Rockwell were finished in 1820, the stone for them being taken from a rocky ledge where the brick house now stands that Dr. Kimball and Lieut. Folts live in, and which was built about 1857. The stone part of the house of Professors Larned and Tillman was built about 1821. The double house of Capt. Williams and Lieut. Rodgers was built in 1820, the old corner school house, now used as quarters by Lieut. Braden, being moved to its present site to make room for it. The front part of the latter building was the north wing of the "Thompson House," or "Washington's Headquarters," and was moved from its original place to make room for Professor Bass's house. This "north wing" has been repaired and altered several times, but the foundation is probably the same that was under it when first put up before the Revolution. The house of Capt. Price and Metcalfe was erected about 1872, and Capt. Spurgin's in 1881. We thus have the date of erection of every house from Cadet Barracks, north, to the old "North Gate," except that of Dr. Smith, of which no mention is made.

Nothing is said about the quarters below the Barracks, they being of comparatively recent date.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

November 23, 1886.

The Dramatic Troupe made its first appearance in the Recreation Hall last night, before a large and highly appreciative audience, which included all the garrison, from the general down to the recruit. "The Social Glass" was the play so successfully performed and enthusiastically cheered, and was one of the best of the season, there being neither mistake nor omission to cause the slightest interruption. The scenery, varying with each of the five acts, was both handsome and appropriate.

Where all did so well comparisons would be invidious, and none are intended. The music by the Regimental Band of the 3d Artillery was of that uniform excellence for which its productions are so justly noted. The following is the list of characters: Charles Thornley, H. Patterson; Dr. Slater, Theo. Sevenhuesen; Harold Hadley, Frank Williams; John Farley, Geo. Friedman; Bob Brittle, Otto Sonntag; James Hollis, A. Hoffman; Eva Thornley, Miss Annie M. Clifford; Nettie Nettieby, Miss Keziah Samm; Mrs. Farley, Miss Maggie A. Burns.

The evening's entertainment was ended with a dance.

The usual military ceremonies in memory of our distinguished Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, were rendered here yesterday. The troops were paraded in the morning at 10 o'clock, under the command of General H. G. Gibson, and the official communication promulgating his death, was read by his adjutant, 1st Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins. The flag was at half mast, guns were fired every half hour, and a salute in the evening at sundown by Light Battery C ended the obsequies.

A very pleasant evening is in store for the friends and admirers of the cause of Temperance on Wednesday, the 24th. The Soldiers' Temperance Union is to give a sociable and hop in the Recreation Hall, and the hospitality of the union is extended to the garrison and interested friends.

The cool weather has now set in, and the various drills and parades must shortly come to an end. Then look out for the winter amusements, hops, balls, etc. Everything to kill the long tedious frosty evenings.

The Shaumrock Social Society held a business meeting on Sunday morning last, the 21st.

AULD LANG SYNE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT APACHE, A. T.

NOVEMBER 15, 1886.

FATHER TIME has put on an air of chilliness to us away out here in the mountains of Arizona, and so cold has his manner become that even his good-night kiss has frozen the very breeze and changed the vivid green that clothed our lovely mountains and vales; first into crimson and gold; now into palest amber and brown, and all crisp and dead they lie upon the ground, where they rattle in answer to the foot-fall. As a pleasurable result we have been treated to ice cream and "candy pullings." Mrs. Tyson, wife of Lieut. Tyson, 9th Infantry, entertained the young people of Apache to a card and candy party at her quarters on the evening of Nov. 12. Refreshments were served during the evening and prizes distributed to the card players. Mrs. Weirick, wife of our Post Surgeon, entertained a number of her friends at her quarters a few evenings ago with cards and an elaborate lunch.

Lieut. Beck and Mrs. Beck gave a 3 o'clock lunch, Saturday, Nov. 13, for their daughter, Miss Beck, in honor of Lieut. Tyson and Mrs. Tyson. The guests invited to meet them were Lieut. Nordstrom and Mrs. Nordstrom, Mrs. Weston, sister of Lieut. Leighton Finley, Lieuts. Shipp and Smith.

Lieut. Smith entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison and their friends at a hop given at the post library, a few evenings ago. Lieut. Shipp has just returned from Fort Union, N. M., and Lieut. S. 11th left Apache this morning for Mexico and will be absent three or four weeks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nordstrom entertained a number of their friends last evening with ice cream and cakes.

Lieut. Miner, 9th Infantry, left the post yesterday on a two months' leave, to be spent in Yankeland, and Lieut. Jones, 10th Cavalry, accompanied him as far as Holbrook, at which point Mrs. Jones with her three little ones expects to join him, and they will then come to Apache. Mrs. Jones, Masters, Thad and Alex and little Miss Jones will be warmly welcomed by their many friends in Arizona, as Mrs. Jones is a universal favorite with those who know her.

Lieut. Rutherford, 8th Infantry, visited our pleasant garrison



from San Carlos for a few days and added to the social enjoyment of the post. Lieut. Johnson, 10th Cavalry, with his Pima scouts, also spent a few days with his many friends here, and was a guest of Col. Wade, our post commander. Since I last wrote you, Mrs. Delaney and Master Delaney have joined the pleasant numbers at Apache, and add materially to the force. Horseback riding and lawn tennis are not yet wholly abandoned, and indeed at noonday, when Old Sol tries to excel the pale, cool distance of Fair Luna, the warmth and balmy air outside entices one to quit the fire-side indoors and enjoy a seat on the gallery, a promenade, a game of lawn tennis, a drive, or a horseback ride.

A General Court-martial is grinding out the hours at the court-martial room of the post.

It is said that a new bride is to make her debut in the Army at our post this winter.

Lieut. Leighton Finley, 10th Cavalry, had charge of the guard of Mangus and party to Holbrook, where he was joined by Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Infantry, and both proceeded to Florida with the Indians. Lieut. Finley expects to have a delay for the purpose of visiting his sisters and brother at their old home in Aiken, South Carolina. R.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

NOVEMBER 19, 1886.

So, so. My prediction of Nov. 8 (see your JOURNAL of Nov. 20) was correct, and John Moore is Surgeon General vice Murray retired. "I told you so" is now my motto, and as a prophet I am a genuine success. If you want a tip as to who will be the next Brigadier when Willcox retires in April next, just drop me a line (with the customary fee) and I will give you the sure thing.

San Antonio received the news yesterday of Chester A. Arthur's death with genuine sorrow. Major Arthur, his brother, on duty here, had just returned from a pay trip when he learned the sad news.

On Wednesday a hop was given by the German Club of San Antonio, the 8th Cavalry Band furnishing the music. This evening there is to be another theatrical performance. If it is as good as the last everyone will be satisfied. The weather is cold here and plumbers are in demand. During the last week there have been rumors that our genial depot Quartermaster, Capt. John F. Simpson, may soon be ordered to Boston. He and family will be much missed, for they are favorites with all here. Surg. Wright and Mrs. Wright leave to-morrow for Fort Leavenworth, and Surg. Town and family are expected in a few days. Now don't hesitate if you want news about contingent promotion. I have it all figured down fine even to the time when Gen. Miles will succeed to the command of the Army as its senior general officer.

Judge J. B. Lee died Nov. 17. He came to Texas from Indiana during the young republic's struggle for emancipation from Mexican rule, and fought through the War of the Revolution, being promoted from the ranks to a captaincy before the end of that bloody conflict. As an Indian fighter he is said to have no superior on the border. He was buried to-day under the auspices of the Veterans' Association. PUNK.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

NOVEMBER 13, 1886.

THESE stern old pines echoed the whistle of the steam engine for the first time a few days since, and the railroad is nearly completed, when our mail will be brought by cars instead of stage, as it always has been. Mrs. Dr. Munn gave a luncheon as a compliment to Miss Williams, who has been a guest of Capt. Bubb's, and has now left for her home in Washington, D. C. The luncheon was a perfect success, as Mrs. Munn's undertakings always are. The table was decorated with flowers, and everything was furnished to tempt and satisfy the appetite. The cards were designed and painted by Mrs. Munn, and there was a lovely gift beside, for each guest, to remind them some time in the future of this delightful occasion. SQUIB.

#### ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

The News Letter says: The Angel Island garden party in aid of the S. F. Female Hospital, which was held on Saturday, was also a great success. The Messrs. Spreckels contributed the use of their tug *Relief* for this occasion, and Colonel Shafter, U. S. A., whose good-heartedness seems as large as his body, was indefatigable in his exertions to make the affair pleasant as well as successful. A delicious lunch was spread, and first-class music was furnished on the dancing floor. The hospital was benefited to the extent of from \$500 to \$600.

#### GEN. SHERMAN AS A SUB-MARINE MARINER.

General Sherman, Major General Schofield, General Whipple, Major Sanger, A. D. C., and many others accompanied the torpedo boat *Peacemaker* on its experimental trip in the North River on Saturday last. A newspaper report of the trip says:

"Kindly tell Professor Tuck I'd like to go down on the *Peacemaker*," said General Sherman to a boy after he had stared the submarine craft out of countenance, if it had any. "Professor," he continued, when the inventor had obeyed the summons, "I'd like to see this before it is in motion, mind. I can see all I desire while it is still."

"Certainly," said Professor Tuck suavely. "Are you sure," asked the General dubiously, "that you've enough concentrated air down there?" "Enough to last eight hours," continued the General. "Are your lungs good?" continued the General. "First rate."

"Well, then, come along."

General Sherman divested himself of his overcoat and gave it to a gentleman beside him, who tenderly said "Good-bye, General," and then followed Pilot John Holland and Engineer John Kline down the manhole. The General's glove was just visible as the lid of the manhole was closed. For 15 minutes General Sherman remained lost to view, and his overcoat rested unredemmed on the arm of his friend. At the end of that time he emerged, with his felt hat indented, his coat dusty, and his eyes twinkling.

"Positively no danger at all," he said, as he reached the tug with considerable difficulty. "Very nice indeed. Very nice."

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

#### N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Jamaica Nov. 22.

#### S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Sailed from New York, Nov. 14, for the S. A. Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Sailed from Rio de Janeiro Nov. 6, and arrived at Montevideo Nov. 13.

#### European Station—R. Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Genoa, Italy, Oct. 21. Would leave about Nov. 10 for the East, making Alexandria her headquarters.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 12. Will go out of commission at that yard, and probably be repaired there. Ordered out of commission.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. At Genoa, Italy, undergoing repairs. Will sail about the middle of November for the coast of Africa to cruise during the winter.

#### Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gilles

(In temporary command.)

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 15.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns Captain J. H. Gilles. Sailed from Callao, Peru, Nov. 12, for San Francisco, Cal. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Rio Oct. 24.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Was at Callao, Peru, Nov. 13.

MONONGABELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Apia, Samoa Island, Oct. 15. To leave for Easter Island about Oct. 21, and from there to Valparaiso about Jan. 1.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska, October 19, having left Juneau Oct. 13. Will winter at Sitka. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station. Arrived at Montevideo Oct. 19.

#### Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral J. L. Davis.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and was to leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, + 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Aden, Arabia, Oct. 15.

ESSEX, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Aden Nov. 11.

MARION, + 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Nagasaki Oct. 25. About to sail for Yokohama, Japan.

MONOCACY, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was to have left for Macao Oct. 5, to return to Hong Kong.

OMAHA, + 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 1, 1886.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, Nov. 13.

PALOS, + 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton, China, Oct. 25.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Chas. H. Davis.

Address of Portsmouth and Saratoga, Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 23.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnership ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from New York for Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6. Arrived at Norfolk Nov. 11.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11.

#### On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. Jr.

At New York Navy-yard. Searching for a wreck off the coast.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone. At Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 30, for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Sailed from New York Navy-yard, Nov. 19, on a trial trip up Long Island Sound, and returned Nov. 25.

#### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajar*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ADMIRAL E. W. McCauley reports from Callao, Peru, Nov. 6, that he would transfer his flag to the *Iroquois*, Nov. 9th.

The U. S. S. *Despatch* arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, Nov. 21, having failed to find a reported wreck which she went in search of.

COMMANDER C. V. GRIDLEY will be relieved from the command of the Training Squadron by Commander Edwin White. Commander Chas. H. Davis will then be senior officer.

THE members of the Navy Mutual Aid Association have cause of congratulation over the continued prosperity of their venture in life insurance, for from the latest exhibit it appears that considerably more than half of the available, holding commissions in the Navy, are members. To be exact, the number is 779, paying a benefit of \$3,661.20.

A BOARD of naval officers, consisting of Commander R. D. Evans, President, Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal and Lieut. J. N. Hemphill, has been appointed to examine the buildings and ships at the Washington Navy-yard, and to report upon what improvements, changes and new buildings are necessary for the purposes of the Ordnance Foundry.

THE U. S. training ship *Jamestown* arrived at Annapolis Nov. 23d, anchoring off the Naval Academy. The *Jamestown* is taking a cruise preliminary to an extended voyage to the West Indies, having been assigned to that station along with the *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*. The vessels will meet at Hampton Roads and start together. The *Jamestown* will remain at Annapolis about a week.

SECOND CONTROLLER MAYNARD has made a decision that Lieut. William H. Schuetze, U. S. Navy, is entitled to the highest rate of sea pay attached to his grade for the period he was engaged in the search for Lieut. Chipp and party on the *Lena Delta*, and also while engaged in transporting the remains of Lieut.-Commander De Long and his associates from Northern Siberia to the United States.

THROUGH the strict application of Secretary Whitney's G. O. No. 354, relative to the clean sweep to be made at the Washington yard, Commander Kellogg is left without a department. Equipment and Recruiting, having about completed the work of scheduling its property, is now not even a skeleton organization, the only gentlemen remaining being Chief Clerk Gray and, as already noted, Comdr. Kellogg.

THE last regular meeting for the year of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club was held at Delmonico's, New York, Nov. 29. In compliance with a request made by Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, commander of the North Atlantic Naval Station, yacht owners furnished statistics concerning the measurement and other details of their vessels and their adaptability for an auxiliary Naval force for the use of the United States Government.

THE U. S. S. *Iroquois* continues to be the first favorite on the South American station, and especially with the girls of Lima. By letters and papers lately received from that noble "City of the Kings," we learn that on the 23d of October an enjoyable afternoon tea with dancing was given on board, at which the most distinguished of Lima society were present, and from the accounts printed in the succeeding day's papers it must have been a most notable occasion. Among those on board were many of the intimate friends of the President of Peru, General Carras, and, taken altogether, there has seldom been a more felicitous interchange of courtesies between the representatives of the two republics than on the occasion of this *festa*.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

On duty.

Nov. 20.—Passed Assistant Paymaster James A. Ring, to the training ship *Portsmouth*.  
Nov. 23.—Surgeon Henry Low, Past Assistant



Surgeon Geo. C. Lippincott, and Paymaster Wm. N. Watmough, to appear before the Retiring Board. Assistant Engineer E. T. Warburton, to special duty under the Examining Board of Engineers at the League Island Navy Yard.

**Detached.**

Nov. 19.—Commander J. D. Graham, from the Washington Navy-yard, 20th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 20.—Passed Assistant Paymaster John C. Sullivan, from the Portsmouth, and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Nov. 23.—Lieutenant Geo. M. Stoney, from command of the Northern Alaska expedition, and ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

**Leave.**

Leave of Commander James O'Kane extended until July 1, 1887.

**Changes on Pacific Station.**

Admiral McCauley reports from Callao, Peru, Oct. 31st, that:

Commander S. H. Baker was detached from the Hartford, Oct. 30th, and ordered to Coquimbo, to command the Monongahela.

Past Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marsteller from the Iroquois, Oct. 14, to the Hartford.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. F. Wieber from the Hartford, Oct. 14th, to the Iroquois.

Lieutenant J. R. Selfridge from the Hartford, Oct. 21st, to the Iroquois.

Lieutenant E. P. Wood from the Iroquois, Oct. 21, to the Hartford.

Lieutenant W. I. Moore from the Hartford, Oct. 21, to the Adams.

Lieutenant Commander J. E. Noel from the Adams, Oct. 23, to the United States.

Captain W. R. Brown, U. S. M. C., from the Hartford, and ordered home.

**CASUALTIES.**

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending November 23, 1886:

George Deeth, third class apprentice, died Nov. 16th, 1886, at traveling station, Newport, R. I.

John Ross, beneficiary, died Nov. 20th, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert Gourley, seaman, died Nov. 16th, at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

**FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.**

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN LEE DAVIS reports to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of flagship *Marion*, Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 23, that the *Marion* would probably leave that day for Yokohama, via Kobe.

The *Omaha* was probably at Chemulpo, having visited Chefoo, China, to give liberty to her crew. The *Ossipee* left Hong Kong for Singapore, October 24.

The *Monocacy* left Hong Kong on Sept. 27th, and reached Macao the next day. She was to have left Macao October 5, to return to Hong Kong, stopping for 24 hours near Tintin Island for exercise and target practice.

The *Palos* was at Canton. All was quiet within the limits of the station, and the health of officers and men was excellent.

**SPECIAL ORDER.**

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1886.

THE President of the United States announces the death of EA-PRÉSIDENT Chester Alan Arthur, in the following proclamation: (This appeared in the JOURNAL of last week.) It is hereby directed, in pursuance of the instructions of the President, that on the day of the funeral, where this order may be received in time, otherwise on the day after its receipt, the ensign at each naval station, and of each of the vessels of the U. S. Navy in commission, be hoisted at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and that also, at each naval station and on board of flagships and vessels acting singly, a gun be fired at intervals of every half hour from sunrise to sunset. The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning attached to the sword hilt and on the left arm for a period of 30 days. WM. C. WHITNEY, Sec'y of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**NAVAL ACADEMY.**

NOVEMBER 24, 1886.

THE order in regard to extra drills for the third and fourth classes has been revoked by Supt. Sampson, as far as the fourth class are concerned. The Superintendent took this measure, because the fourth class expressed their regret for the insubordinate conduct for which the punishment was given.

The matinee in the gymnasium on Saturday was largely attended. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Miles, Lieut. and Mrs. Holcomb, Comdr. and Mrs. Schouler, Lieut. and Mrs. Gheen; Misses Sampson, Loomis, Schley, of Washington; Murray, Pinkney, Lockett, Iglehart, Beck, Magruder and Hepburn; Ensigns Gibbons, Morgau, Blish, Haeseler, Fullam, Ayres and Smith.

The Thanksgiving eve hop will be held in the gymnasium. Mrs. Lieut. Merrill will receive, assisted by Naval Cadet Francis Boughter, first class.

At the foot ball game last Saturday, between the St. John's College and the Academy, the former won by a score of 10 to 0. But few members of the regular team played, and the consequence of the defeat for the cadets can be attributed to their lack of rush line skill.

Miss Schley, daughter of Comdr. Schley, is visiting her cousin, Miss Franklin, in Annapolis.

Mrs. Zane, of Norfolk, Va., is visiting Mrs. Lieut. Miles.

The increase of diphtheria in Annapolis last week will doubtless postpone the cadets' liberty through Thanksgiving week.

The U. S. S. *Jamestown* arrived from Fort Monroe on Monday night and anchored off the Academy grounds.

Nearly all of the annual report of Commander W. T. Sampson, Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, is devoted to an argument in support of a proposed change in the Academic course. He calls attention to the fact that the first four years of the courses were devoted chiefly to a

good general education, the technical course beginning in the fourth year and continuing in a professional line through the fifth and sixth years, during which naval cadets serve on board cruising vessels. Under the act of August 5, 1882, says the Superintendent, the selection of cadets for the several naval corps cannot be made until the completion of the sixth year of the course. Under this system those cadets who are appointed assistant engineers upon their final graduation are diverted during the last three years of the course from the exclusive study of those subjects which pertain to the office and duty of the naval engineer, and they are, instead, compelled to devote a great part of their time to studies connected with another branch of the Naval Service, which they do not eventually join. Moreover, it may happen, and doubtless does occur, from the circumstances of vacancies and of the final selection by the Academic Board, that cadets who are appointed to one corps are better fitted by their tastes, capabilities and the direction and extent of their acquirements for the duties of another.

After expressing the opinion that the beginning of the fourth year is the period at which the cadets should be assigned to different branches of the Service, the Superintendent says the reason that led Congress to increase the course from four to six years no longer exists, since the number of appointments has since been restricted by law to the aggregate number of vacancies occurring in each year in the corps to which appointments are made. It is shown that the return of each class to the Academy for final examination costs the country \$12,000 annually, without any advantage therefrom in the case of cadets honorably discharged after the cruise. He holds that the final examination is unnecessary, as it is similar in character to that which ensigns must pass before promotion.

The Superintendent says: "From these considerations it seems advisable that the two years' course at sea of Naval cadets should be abolished. The country obtains at the end of the four years' course all the advantages which now accrue from that of six years."

**THE BIDS FOR NAVAL VESSELS.**

THE bids for the construction of the three new cruisers and two gunboats were opened in the office of the Secretary of the Navy at noon on Wednesday, in the presence of representatives of nearly all the ship-building firms of the country, Navy officers and other officers of the Navy Department.

Secretary WHITNEY presided, and associated with him were Judge Advocate General REAMEY, Commander WALKER and Commander SCHLEY, Naval Constructor FERNALD, and Chief Clerk HOGG. Mr. HOGG opened the bids and handed them over to the Secretary, who announced the name of each bidder and the amount of his bid, to the persons present. The clerks of the office jotted them down on a schedule, conveniently marked out, as they were read by Mr. WHITNEY.

The bidding was as follows:

**CRUISER No. 1 (4,000 TONS).**

Harlan and Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, \$1,234,000. Union Iron Works of San Francisco, \$1,332,000. Cramp and Sons, of Philadelphia, \$1,198,000.

**CRUISER No. 2 (3,700 TONS).**

Harlan and Hollingsworth, \$1,140,000. Cramp and Sons, \$1,050,000 and \$1,065,000, with contractors' design for machinery. Union Iron Works, \$1,017,500.

**CRUISER No. 3 (4,400 TONS).**

Harlan and Hollingsworth, \$1,452,000. Union Iron Works, \$1,348,000. Cramp and Sons, \$1,325,000.

**GUNBOAT No. 1 (1,700 TONS).**

Cramp and Sons, \$455,000. Charles Keeler and Sons, of Baltimore, \$495,500; machinery alone, \$185,000. Columbia Iron Works, of Baltimore, \$499,720.

**GUNBOAT No. 2 (870 TONS).**

Columbia Iron Works, \$247,000. Machinery—Charles Keeler and Sons, \$95,000, and H. A. Ramsay and Son, of Baltimore, \$89,000.

When the bids had all been recorded, Secretary WHITNEY said:

I am well satisfied with the results of the bidding, except with reference to cruiser No. 1, the plans of which have been made by the department. No bid has been received within the limit fixed by Congress for the outside cost of the boat. The only solicitude I have ever had with reference to the bidding arose from the fact that the conditions which were imposed upon the bidders in the way of producing the horsepower upon which the speed of the ships depend is much more exacting than ever has been called for before. It is about twice per ton of displacement what the contractors were called upon to produce in the Roach ships. It makes a vast difference in the expense of the machinery, and does impose very arduous responsibility on the contractor. It is much beyond anything that has ever been sought for or attained in this country in Naval vessels. I feared that the limits fixed by Congress for the cost of the ships would be exceeded on the three large cruisers and the number one gunboat. That opinion was shared by the officers of the department. We shall be able to let all but the four thousand and ton ship to responsible parties within the limits fixed by Congress. The interest taken in the matter is very gratifying.

I do not think we have got any bid this time that is based on the expectation of giving us a shabby job. I have so arranged, I think, that any party who expects to deal honestly and fairly, will get along all right, but those who do not will not. I have been looking over for some days the data available as to the cost of such vessels in England, and I find to my astonishment that there is not over from fifteen to twenty per cent difference between these prices and those in England, which, considering the difference in wages and the novelty of the work here, is quite a small difference. Suppose we accept the bid of the Union Iron Works for cruiser No. 2. It is \$1,017,500. Take fifteen per cent, off and you have \$864,000. Consider that the foreign price for the ship, and compare with what you know as to the price of ships built abroad. The *Glorious*, built at Elswick for the Italian Government, cost \$715,000, and was a vessel of three thousand and sixty-eight tons displacement.

Cruiser No. 2 has 3,700 tons displacement, and at the same rate should have cost about \$675,000. So that 15 per cent, off the price at which the Union Iron Works take cruiser No. 2 would get us to the foreign price for a similar ship. The two ships are quite alike in all their characteristics. Take cruiser

No. 3, Cramp and Sons will take her at \$1,340,000. Deduct fifteen per cent, from this price and you have \$1,139,000 as the foreign price for a similar ship. Compare it with the price of the *Reina Regente*, building by Thompson, on the Clyde, for the Spanish Government. She is to cost \$1,172,475 and is 4,200 tons displacement, while cruiser No. 3 is 4,400. They approximate very close to a difference of 14 per cent. The *Alger*, of 4,123 tons displacement, built by the French Government in their dockyard, where labor is extremely low, cost them \$900,000. I take these only where the requirements as to speed and general characteristics are quite similar to those we are letting. Many other illustrations might be given. Of course the moment you let down the requirements to those of a cheap ship you get a cheaper price, but we have, for the first time, asked for the best.

The limit fixed by Congress for cruiser No. 1, the *Newark*, was not to exceed \$1,100,000, and as all of the bids went beyond that figure, it remains for the Secretary to go to Congress and request to have the limit extended or to call for new bids. He may decide to have the vessel built at one of the Government Navy-yards.

The same limit was fixed for cruiser No. 2, the *Charleston*. Two of the bidders went below that amount, and as the Union Iron Works of California are the lowest bidders, the contract for this vessel will go to them.

For cruiser No. 3, the *Baltimore*, \$1,500,000 was the limit, and therefore, as Cramp and Sons are the lowest bidders, the contract will go to them. Cramp and Sons are the lowest bidders to those of a cheap ship you get a cheaper price, but we have, for the first time, asked for the best.

**CROSSING FROZEN GREENLAND.**

OF the journey in Greenland of Civil Engineer Robt. E. Peary, U. S. N., a despatch from Halifax says: From the time Lieutenant Peary landed in Greenland the sun never descended below the horizon. The day he landed he put on colored glasses and did not remove them until he left Greenland behind, as the continuous glare of the bright sun on the unbroken field of snow would have injured, perhaps destroyed his sight. On the journey not a sign of vegetation was discovered, and no bird or beast of any kind was seen. The weather was found not to be so cold as expected, the lowest point reached being 8¼ degrees below freezing. When rest was required the men scooped holes in the snow, rolled themselves in their sleeping bags and slept with comfort for hours at a time. Lieutenant Peary afterward went on several other short trips alone, and on September 6 left Greenland for Newfoundland, whence he proceeded to Halifax. From the information he has gathered he thinks an expedition will be sent out next year to cross Greenland and complete the work he had to leave unfinished. His object this year was not to make the entire journey (otherwise he would not have gone alone), but to establish his theory that Greenland can be crossed, of which he is now convinced. Lieutenant Peary believes the glory of discovering the North Pole will fall to the lot of the American Republic.

**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

Pulvis.—You stand No. 8 on Hospital Steward list.

K. W. C. H.—You stand No. 7 on Hospital Steward list.

H. O. W.—You stand No. 48 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Reader and S. W. M.—Information as to standing on Ordnance Sergeant list cannot be obtained.

"Constant Reader" and "Inquirer" are informed that no attention is paid to anonymous communications.

B. F. D. asks: Is there any authority for sales of forage by Q. M. D. to Hospitals, companies, and like organizations for use of cows, hogs, and other company animals? Ans.—Not that we are aware of.

Y. Z.—1. You stand 55 on Commissary Sergeant list.

2. Appointments are made according to length of non-commissioned service.

A. J. W.—The Act of Congress of July 5, 1884, authorizes the Secretary of War to detail "such number of officers of the line as he may deem necessary to serve as Acting Judge Advocates of military departments who shall have, while on such duty, the rank, pay, and allowances of Captains of Cavalry." See G. O. 72, A. G. O., July 17, 1884.

Old Subscriber.—Our answer to your 3d question in JOURNAL of November 13, "Can an officer entitled to forage purchase any of Q. M. D., in excess of allowance?" should have read: "No. See decision circular of December 31, 1885, which announces that 'the sale of forage to mounted officers in excess of regulations is disapproved.'"

G. A. K.—Of course the Army and Navy officers present at the funeral officially, were in full uniform, and it is not unlikely others not under orders were. The law also permits ex-officers, on occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest brevet rank held by them while in service. There is no etiquette that would prevent officers, not under orders, from attending the funeral in uniform, and it would be entirely proper that they should do so.

Michigan.—We can furnish you Plibster's books on guard and kindred duties, on ceremonies, and also instructions for non-commissioned officers. They are just about what you want. There is only a small supply on hand, and as they will not be reprinted you should send in your order early.

Is there some kind of figures and a stand to be used to show the positions in the formations of men drilling at military schools, etc? Ans.—There was such an apparatus devised some years ago by General W. H. Brownell. It is for sale by J. H. McKenney and Co., 141 Grand St., New York City.

**Military Order of the Loyal Legion.**

A meeting of the New York Commandery will be held at Delmonico's on Wednesday, December 1, at which the following will be balloted for: Captain J. H. Stiner, U. S. V.; Captain W. V. McCrackin, U. S. V.; Park Benjamin, late Ensign U. S. N.; T. E. Smith, late Assistant Paymaster U. S. N.; Capt. C. C. Moore, U. S. V.; Capt. F. S. Benson, U. S. V.; Capt. J. A. McMicken, U. S. V.; Capt. H. L. Beach, U. S. V.; Major G. A. Beardsley, U. S. V.; Major W. Wagner, U. S. V.; Major-General John Newton, U. S. A.; Lieut. S. H. Paulding, U. S. V.; Major E. L. Joy, U. S. V.; Lieut. G. B. Herbert, U. S. V.; and Mr. J. V. B. Clarkson. At this meeting Assistant Surgeon T. Munson Coan, late U. S. N., will read "Some Recollections of the Mobile Bay Fight."

How Soldiers are Pensioned in the United States: "So you say you were five years old at the close of the war?" "I beg your pardon, five years and a half, and I trembled so for the fate of our country that I have kept on trembling ever since." "Good soldier you are entitled to a pension of \$12,000." — Berlin Kladderadatsch.



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of Artillery. Address TROOPER, this office.

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Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.**

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR D. V. S.  
HARTFORD, CONN., NOV. 23, 1886.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon on  
TUESDAY, December 7th, 1886, for supplying 3,000 old pat-  
tern Army overcoats at the CENTRAL BRANCH, N. H.  
D. V. S., Montgomery Co., Ohio.

A sample of the coats must accompany each bid, and none  
will be received which are affected by dampness or moths or  
are in any way imperfect.  
The sizes and numbers required are as follows: 500 No. 2,  
1,000 No. 3, 1,000 No. 4, and 500 No. 5. Proposals must be  
addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. FRANKLIN,  
President Board of Managers, N. H. D. V. S.

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ARMYNAVY.

#### THE VOLCANO UNDER THE CITY.

MESSRS. FORD, HOWARD AND HULBERT publish a  
volume entitled, "The Volcano under the City,"  
which might properly have been included in the  
Scribner's series of war histories. This anonymous  
work not only supplies an unwritten chapter in our  
past history but furnishes a warning and example  
for present instruction. As the author shows, the  
draft riot of 1863 was simply the outbreak on a  
favoring occasion of influences which are now and  
always at work in a great city to produce an out-  
break. People at that time residing in New York,  
including even the men who aided in suppressing  
the mob, had but an imperfect conception of the  
magnitude and bloody results of the tumult. The  
police authorities estimated the loss of the mob at  
from twelve to fifteen hundred and a despatch to  
the War Department at the time from an official in  
the detective service, reported the number at four-  
teen hundred and sixty-two. Of the number of  
broken heads and bruised and wounded limbs  
there is no estimate. There was a suspicious in-  
crease in the death rate for the months following,  
two hundred and seventeen deaths from sunstroke  
being reported during riot week and the succeed-  
ing week. There is no estimate of the number  
killed and wounded among the police and the mili-  
tary. About two millions of dollars was paid by  
the city for riot damages, and no account was made  
of the heavier losses suffered by the interference  
with the industrial activities of the city. Business  
was suspended; the ships at the wharves ceased

loading and unloading; the street cars suspended  
their trips; the telegraph lines were torn down;  
innumerable houses and stores were plundered, and  
twenty-four fires were kindled by the mob in a  
single day. Every villain and vagabond in the city  
or its vicinity was abroad, watching his opportunity  
for plunder or joining in the riotous demonstra-  
tions. The whooping, yelling, blaspheming crowd  
showed evidence of organization and leadership.  
The red flag floated aloft, and in various tongues  
arose the cry: "Down with the rich men."  
"Down with property." "Down with the police."

That cry has been heard more recently in Chicago  
and Milwaukee, and may be heard again at any  
time in New York. The conditions which make  
such outbreak possible exist here now as they did in  
1863, intensified by the growth of the population to  
nearly double its size at that time, and the conse-  
quent increase in the elements of discontent and  
disorder. The crust over the volcano broke through  
"at the want of preparation point," as it may break  
through again. It is true that special circum-  
stances favored an outbreak at that time, but these,  
though they might well have been foreseen and pro-  
vided against, were hidden from the forecast of  
the authorities. Within three days of the riot a  
leading daily satisfied itself that the draft had been  
accepted "as a matter of course," and that no dis-  
turbance was to be feared. No requisition was  
made for a police guard to preserve order at the  
several enrolment offices at which the draft was to  
take place. No unusual military force was provided,  
a few crippled soldiers of the Invalid Corps being  
detailed for guard duty. Purely as a routine pre-  
caution, the Superintendent of Police, KENNEDY, a  
brave, sagacious and capable man, ordered a  
sergeant and twelve men to proceed to each of the  
enrolment offices on the Monday morning when  
the work of enrolment was to begin.

The men first awakened to the impending crisis,  
before it aroused the suspicions of those who were  
supposed to be professionally on the watch for its  
indications, were, we are told here, the military  
officers who, for various reasons, remained in the  
city. A meeting of officers and ex-officers, of which  
the editor of the JOURNAL was chosen Secretary,  
was held at the 7th Regiment armory, and measures  
were taken to enrol and organize volunteers. At  
an early hour on the day following General WOOL  
had a consultation with the city authorities, and all  
the United States troops that could be spared from  
the forts in the harbor were concentrated in the  
city under the command of General HARVEY BROWN.  
A naval brigade, numbering seven hundred, was  
also organized. These were chiefly employed on  
guard duty at exposed points, but almost the first  
lesson received by the mob as to the effect of  
muskets at short range was given to them by a com-  
pany of marines en route from the navy-yard.  
Finding their march interfered with, the marines  
fired with ball-cartridges at once. A company of  
the Veteran Corps who tried blank cartridges first  
were overwhelmed by the mob, scattered, and some  
of them beaten to death. The military forces were  
gathered at so many places and under so many  
different and semi-independent commanders that no  
estimate of their numbers or availability can be  
made. There were three companies of Regulars,  
numbering about one hundred and fifty altogether.  
The navy-yard, which was threatened, was put  
under the protection of the 100 guns of the six  
vessels there, and the approach to Governor's Island  
was guarded by the ironclad *Passaic* and the gun-  
boat *Fuschia*. A company of regular artillery,  
under Captain MOTT, after giving repeated warning  
to a mob which attacked them with uncommon fer-  
ocity, fired with grape, killing twenty-five persons  
and wounding a large number. Collisions on the  
third day of the mob were, as a rule, more bloody,  
from the more prompt and merciless use of firearms,  
which had been more sparingly used in the begin-  
ning. The work of the Metropolitan Police was be-  
yond all praise, and of them General HARVEY BROWN  
enthusiastically declared: "I never saw such  
drill and discipline in all my life, and I was born in  
the Army." Wherever they could be gathered in  
sufficient force they overmastered the mob, and their  
clubs and revolvers were as effective as musketry.  
Police Commissioner ACTON, in response to the sug-  
gestion that he should issue muskets to them re-



plied that this would simply transform them from good police to poor militia. One of the most notable incidents of the struggle was the attack of the mob on the armory corner of Twenty-first street and Second avenue. The thirty-five police who had gathered for its protection, when they found that they could hold the building no longer escaped, through a "man-hole" in the rear. They were scarcely out when the doors were burst open and the mob surged in. They filled the building and so weakened the attacking force outside that the police, by a vigorous charge, succeeded in taking possession of the front entrance, the principal means of escape for those who were yet inside. A double line of Metropolitans was quickly formed as a sort of human lane leading to the doorway, and as the plunderers rushed out, their arms full of carbines and other prizes, they were pitilessly clubbed down. It was a terrible gauntlet to run, and the police were in no condition to take prisoners. No man who came out of that doorway took any further share in the great riot. Living or dead, he was out of the fight for good, and was left on the pavement for such care as his friends might afterwards be able to give him. The intoxicated plunderers yet inside of the building were unaware of the fate of their friends, and no word of warning had reached the drill room on the upper floor. Those imprisoned there were overwhelmed by the flames and not a man escaped. Charred human bones, devoid of flesh or form of body, were subsequently carried off by the cart load, and one half roasted body was found by the workmen who rebuilt the factory.

As to the result of a similar outbreak, this author says: "There are about thirty thousand known convicts in the city of New York, and it is quite possible that the unknown are as numerous. A large part of all have had no military training whatever. Another large part have served in European military organizations. They are drilled soldiers, as familiar with the use of weapons and at least twice as numerous as are the members of the city regiments of the National Guard militia. An outbreak, once free to attract the depraved and the reckless, would grow and gather strength to-day precisely as in 1863, and in like manner be beaten and burn itself out, leaving more or less of wreck and ruin behind it. The question whether or not sedition could hold the city for any length of time, if asked at all, is answered by the map of Manhattan Island. No matter by what force it might be held, that force could be assailed, simultaneously, from the foot of every street along the entire water front, and from the Westchester mainland. GEORGE WASHINGTON knew he could not hold the island for a week after the British were ready to move against him, they having naval superiority."

The great buildings in the lower part of the city, such as the sub-treasury, custom-house, stock and other exchanges, and trust companies, are most of them now of stone, brick and iron, and practically forts impregnable to everything except artillery. They could be held by a small garrison occupying each one, unless, indeed, the mob should take possession of them by strategy in advance of their military occupation. The real protection of this district, therefore, as of the entire city, depends upon providing every such possible banditti with an abiding assurance that in case of their temporary success the artillery would be there within an hour. Before noon of the first day of the riots of 1863, a mountain howitzer, full to the lips with grape and canister, scowled down the stone steps of the custom-house, while a hundred suddenly-enlisted citizens occupied the front of the sub treasury, ready to go inside as a garrison if required. The greed of the mob for other plunder, the imperfection of their plans and organization, and the promptness with which protective measures were taken, saved the financial district.

The author of this work shows that in a country where every man has the opportunity to right his wrongs at the ballot box, there is no real occasion for revolution, and it must, therefore, be accepted as an axiom that a mob of violence in the United States is a mob of crime. It is composed of criminal units, in the act of committing felony, who must be dealt with accordingly. The promptest action is the best, and the safest course is to begin

at the beginning. In this way only can we escape, under like circumstances, a repetition of the outrages which disgraced New York in those days of July, 1863, when dead and mutilated negroes were seen hanging from lamp posts all over the city. In one instance cited, the mob after beating a negro to death hanged him to a tree, slicing his skin with knives while they did so, torturing him to death with the ingenuity of so many Indian devils. When cut down it was found that hardly a square inch of his skin was ungashed, and all of his fingers and toes were sliced off. Colonel O'BRIEN, of the 11th New York Volunteers, was beaten to death on his own door step. Where the police and the soldiers held together and gave no sign of wavering or hesitation they were the victors. In the narrow streets of a city there are no odds too great to be overcome by a body of men sufficient to present a compact front, and kept thoroughly in hand to the end. Inspector CARPENTER, with 200 men as he wheeled into Broadway from Bleecker street, encountered the mob surging down Broadway to sack Wall street. Without parley or hesitation the Inspector shouted, "By the right flank! Company front! Double quick! Charge!" Then were seen the admirable results of discipline and drill. Steadily and promptly the line of police, as they came into Broadway swept out to "company front," filling the roadway from curb to curb. In perfect order, but with swift and sturdy steps, their heavy locust service clubs in hand, the Metropolitans went forward, the Inspector well in advance of the front line. The ground was soon strewn with dead or disabled ruffians, and the mob was speedily broken and scattered.

A body of fifty men of the Invalid Corps, on the contrary, taken unawares, hesitated at the critical moment. Their feeble lines were broken into, their weapons wrested from them, and many of the crippled soldiers seriously beaten before they could escape. Two of them were caught and pounded to death; a third was chased to the river, hurled over a ledge of rocks there, and his battered body covered with stones, and boulders showered upon him from above.

We give elsewhere an account of the opening of the bids for the new cruisers at the Navy Department on Wednesday. As compared with the limit of cost fixed by Congress they were as follows:

	No. 1. Newark.	No. 2. Charleston.	No. 3. Baltimore.
Limit of cost fixed by law...	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,500,000
Limit of cost, less premiums offered.....	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,255,000
Cramp and Sons.....	1,195,000	1,050,000	1,255,000
Union Iron Works.....	1,132,000	1,017,500	1,048,000
Harlan and Hollingsworth.....	1,224,000	1,100,000	1,452,000

This is an aggregate, taking the lowest bids in each case, of \$3,507,000. The total of the limit allowed by law for the three vessels was \$3,700,000.

The bids for the four vessels built by JOHN ROACH AND SONS were as follows:

	Chicago.	Atlanta.	Boston.	D. B.
Harlan & Hollingsworth.....	\$1,120,000	\$775,000	\$777,000	
Cramp and Sons.....	1,080,000	650,000	650,000	\$375,000
John Roach and Sons.....	889,000	617,000	619,000	315,000
Delamater and Co.....	1,163,000			
Quintard Iron Works.....		783,400		
Harrison Loring.....			748,000	330,000
Allen and Blaisdell.....				430,000
H. A. Ramsay and Co.....	1,243,000	783,500*		399,000

\* Estimate.  
The total of ROACH'S bid was \$2,440,000. The limit of cost fixed by law for the four vessels was \$3,213,000. ROACH'S bid was at the rate of \$203 a ton; the lowest bids for the new vessels average \$290 a ton. The difference in the character of the two sets of vessels, and the conditions of the contracts, make an exact comparison of relative cost difficult.

LIEUTENANT E. ST. J. GREBLE, A. D. C. to Major General Howard, in a recent report on the defenses of the Pacific Coast, says: "Given all the men our best generals could employ, all the money in the treasury, and the best talent in the country working night and day for its defence, it would take three years to put the harbor of San Francisco in a condition to successfully encounter the attacks of foreign nations. This state of affairs at least merits contemplation." We should say it did.

SHOULD the recommendation of Naval Constructor Wilson be carried out with regard to the old Independence, one more of the old-timers will have terminated her official existence. The Independence, now in the dry dock at Mare Island, is the second of the name, the first having been a sloop of war of ten guns, purchased in 1775 in Rhode Island, and supposed to have been destroyed in the Delaware

river in 1777, to prevent it falling into the hands of the British, while the second Independence was a 54-gun razee, carrying 550 men, and was built in Boston in 1814 at a cost of \$421,810. The principal dimensions of the Independence are as follows: Length on keel 174 ft.; length over all, 208 ft.; extreme beam, 57 ft.; draft, 19½ ft.; displacement, 2,200 tons. She was the first vessel docked on the sectional dock at the Mare Island yard nearly thirty-two years ago to test it, and was the first in the stone dry dock, an account of whose opening appears elsewhere.

THE Cyclorama, illustrating the battle of Gettysburg, is still on exhibition in the iron rotunda, at City Hall Square, Brooklyn, N. Y. It is a grand dramatic spectacle and will continue on exhibition for a limited time only. The cyclorama represents the battle as it appeared on the afternoon of the third day, and illustrates the desperate effort of the Confederates, under General Pickett, to gain "Round Top." At intervals during the day and evening lecturers describe the situation, plans, and incidents represented. The picture is a most life like and spirited representation of an episode in our history, interesting to every one, and especially to those who participated in this historical engagement.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. N. SCOTT, in charge of the records of the War of the Rebellion, has reported to the Secretary of War that the act of August 7, 1882, which went into effect after the first five volumes of the records had been published, contemplated a completion of the sets, to be issued under that law, and for that purpose he submits an estimate for reprinting and binding 6,000 copies each of volumes 1 to 5. A recommendation is made for \$600 additional compensation for the clerk of class 4 engaged in preparing the general index. The volume containing the Fitz-John Porter trial will be ready by the time Congress meets.

COLONEL CASEY, in his annual report on the construction of the State, War and Navy Department Building, states that the west and centre wings of the building will be completed and ready for occupancy by January 1, 1888. Colonel Casey reports that the brickwork of the building and annex of the new Army Medical Museum and Library is nearly completed, the topping out of parts of the main wall and laying of considerable portions of the fourth story and smaller portions of the others yet remaining to be done. The iron roof frame of the west wing is nearly complete, ready for painting and the reception of the terra cotta covering.

CAPTAIN J. W. DIXON, formerly of the 4th U. S. Artillery and an A. D. C. on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Hancock, now a resident of Flushing, Long Island, has prepared a handy pamphlet on "The Rank and File of the U. S. Army," (price 25 cents). Everything pertaining to the duties and daily life of the soldier has been carefully summarized by the author, and as a consequence the little volume is replete with useful information. Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates will do well to procure a copy.

GEO. WASHINGTON POST, No. 103 G. A. R., of this city, proposes to hold at Chickering Hall on the evening of Dec. 4 a memorial service in remembrance of its late senior vice commander, General Lloyd Aspinwall. The eulogy will be delivered by the Post Commander, General Martin T. McMahon. Officers and ex-officers of the Army, Navy and Volunteers are cordially invited by the Post to attend, and it is desired that they should appear in uniform. The service will begin at 8 P. M.

THE Second Comptroller allowed the Mexican War claim of Private Wm. H. Wright, Co. B, 1st Louisiana Volunteers, for \$21, and of J. A. Whitall, brevet Captain 5th Infantry, for \$120, during the past week.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The sick leave of Major C. C. Rawns, 24th Inf., is extended four months (S. O. Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)  
Sick leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav. (S. O. Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)  
The leave of Asst. Surg. W. J. Wakeman is extended three months (S. O. Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)  
Asst. Surg. W. D. McCaw is granted two months leave (S. O. Nov. 26, H. Q. A.)  
A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Preble, Me., Dec. 1. Detail: Major William M. Graham, Capt. George G. Greenough and George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb and John T. French, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. John A. Lundene, 4th Art., J.-A.

THE flying of the flag of the White House at half mast in honor of ex-President Arthur is criticised on the ground that it should never be lowered to half mast except in the event of the death of the actual occupant of the Presidential Mansion. Otherwise it should fly full, high aloft, or else be lowered altogether.



## RECENT DEATHS.

**BREVET MAJOR FRANCK E. TAYLOR**, 1st U. S. Artillery, the senior captain of his regiment, died suddenly at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., November 25, of rheumatism of the heart. He had recently been transferred from Light Battery E to Battery C, and was preparing to leave Vancouver to join the latter at the Presidio of San Francisco. He leaves a widow and five children. He was a brother of Captain D. M. Taylor, of the Ordnance Corps, on special duty at the War Department. The deceased officer has a distinguished record, was emphatically a duty officer, and was a general favorite in his regiment and throughout the service. He was appointed a 2d Lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Artillery, August 5, 1861, when but a boy, and promoted to 1st Lieutenant the same day, and attained his captaincy February 1, 1866. During the war he was in many engagements, and made an honorable record. For his gallantry at the siege of Port Hudson, La., he received the brevet of Major. He was born in the District of Columbia, where his father was the well-known bookseller, and there his relatives reside. The remains will be carried there for interment.

**MRS. MARIA ELIZABETH BRANDT**, who died in New Orleans Nov. 16, in the 90th year of her age, was the daughter of Col. Bartholomew Schaumburg, who left the U. S. Army in 1817 and died in 1835. Colonel Bartholomew Schaumburg, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and Mrs. Brandt was born in Cincinnati, O., on April 6, 1798, her father being at the time aide-de-camp to Gen. Wilkinson. She married Mr. James Brandt, a New Orleans merchant, who died many years ago. Her only son was killed in the ill-fated Lopez expedition.

**EX-GOVERNOR JOHN S. PHILLIPS**, of Missouri, who died last week at St. Louis, served eight terms in Congress, and resigned in 1862 to accept the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was elected Governor of Missouri in 1878, and served in that capacity for four years. He also served as Military Governor of Arkansas, to which position he was appointed in 1862 by President Lincoln.

**LAURA DELAFIELD**, daughter of the late Gen. Richard Delafield, U. S. A., died at Washington Nov. 20. The remains were taken to New York City and the funeral services took place from Trinity Church on Wednesday morning. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends of the family.

**MR. JOHN DONALDSON**, a brother of Rear Admiral Edward Donaldson, U. S. N., died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14, in the 69th year of his age.

## THE MARE ISLAND DOCK.

COMMODORE BELKNAP has sent to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, a report of Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott, U. S. N., on the opening of the new dry-dock at Mare Island. A steam plow had to be used to open a channel wide enough to admit the *Independence*. This was attached to the engine of the pile driver on one side, and to that on the dock coping on the other side, and saw-sawed back and forth across a narrow ridge of clay puddle, cutting a channel 82 feet wide and 21 feet deep in four days and two nights. Just as the channel was completed as far as necessary for the docking of the ship, the contractor returned with his dredger, having this time a heavy iron scoop with which to do the work. He commenced on either side of this channel, which we had cut, and found no difficulty in removing the material.

Saturday, Oct. 30, the day fixed for the opening, was rainy, with high water (slack) at 3.30 p. m. The gates of the caisson were opened at 11.48, and the dock was filled at 1.20 p. m. The steam pump on the caisson was started at 1.30 and at 1.45 the caisson began to rise slowly and, without a single hitch, as the water was removed, until it was entirely free from the shoulder. The steam hose was then disconnected and the caisson swung out in front of the return wall, on the north side of the dock entrance.

The *Independence* was hauled in without trouble and as her bow crossed the invert the little daughter of Mr. Wolcott cut the silk ribbons stretched across the line at this point. The caisson was sunk in place and at 4.15 everything was in readiness to start the pumps but owing to the sharp rain storm and the lateness of the hour the pumping of the dock was delayed until Monday morning, when the first pump was started at 7.50 a. m., with 31 feet of water in the dock, and the work of pumping the dock completed at 2.30 p. m. With both pumps working the water was lowered four feet in two hours, giving a discharge of 1,865,003 gallons, or 155,417 gallons per minute. The pumps were run separately for most of the time and frequent stoppages were made to permit the introduction of shores against the ship's sides. Mr. Wolcott says:

"There was no hitch in the whole proceeding. Nothing could have been more satisfactory in each and every particular. There was quite a large deposit of mud in the dock despite the care exercised in flooding, but this could not be avoided. The dock has been tested and has fulfilled its allotted part, despite its incomplete state. The caisson fits admirably on either side, and works most readily. The small pump for freeing the ballast water quickly exhausted it and the rise of the caisson was one of slow but uniform progression and on an even keel. The *Independence* was the vessel which was first docked on the sectional dock at this yard nearly 32 years ago to test it, and now is the first in the stone drydock. The Government has now ready for continuous use the most modern and completely equipped dock in the world so far as the plant is concerned. A series of views are sent herewith numbered in sequence. It will be noted that even so large a ship as the *Independence* does not occupy but a small portion of this great dock. The displacement

of this vessel, it is reported, is 2,200 tons. This weight is borne on 44 blocks, giving 50 tons to each block, and thence to the dock floor over an area of 15x5-6.25, or 8 tons per square foot."

## THE TORPEDO SCHOOL.

THE course of lectures at the Naval War College at Coasters' Harbor Island, Newport, R. I., closed Nov. 20. During its session, the college was opened this year on Sept. 6; over 100 lectures have been delivered, which have not only been interesting but also of the greatest benefit to those who had the opportunity to attend. The course was opened by Rear-Admiral Luce, U. S. N., with an interesting account of the college and its mission, to which we referred at the time. The following summary of lectures will give an idea of the character of the instruction:

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., 18 lectures on "Naval History and Naval Battles."

Lieut. T. H. Bliss, U. S. A., 20 lectures on "The Science and Art of War."

Lieut. John F. Meigs, U. S. N., 16 lectures on "Exterior Naval Ballistics, Target Firing, etc."

Prof. J. R. Soley, U. S. N., 14 lectures on "International Law."

Comdr. W. Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. N., six lectures on "Naval Fighting Tactics."

Rear-Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., four lectures on "Naval Warfare and History."

Mr. John C. Ropes of Boston, Mass., one lecture on the "Battle of Gettysburg."

Gen. J. C. Palfrey, one lecture on "McClellan's Peninsula Campaign."

Asst. Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood, U. S. N., one lecture on "Deterioration on Iron and Steel Ships."

Medical Director Richard C. Dean, U. S. N., three lectures on "Naval Hygiene."

Lieut. C. C. Cornwell, U. S. N., three lectures on "The Management of the Compass on Board Iron Ships."

Capt. Bixby, U. S. A., four lectures on "Sea Coast Defences."

Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., four lectures on "Sea Coast Defences."

Lieut. Wm. McCarty Little, U. S. N., one lecture on "Columb's War Game."

Lieut. C. C. Rogers, U. S. N., one lecture on "Naval Staff Duties."

Medical Director Dean's lectures were merely introductory to a full course of Naval Hygiene. The three lectures were chiefly confined to a discussion of the "Nature of alcoholic drinks and their effects upon the human system in connection with physiology and hygiene." Not only through its lectures but also through its practicable exercises at the War College the officers of the Navy have derived great benefits. The two steam launches of the *Tennessee* were used to illustrate certain principles of ramming tactics, with reference to avoid collisions at sea. These principles are now well recognized, and depend upon difference of speed and handiness in two contending vessels.

The practical exercises in gunnery consisted in experimentally ranging a gun by firing it at different elevations, getting the range curve and marking the sight bar; also some practice in curved fire and the shots clearing their heads by about forty feet, in order to enable them to judge whether men would be made unsteady by passing shots so close to them. The *Tennessee* went to sea with the class on board and with her helm constantly over one way or the other, fired at a target at distances from 800 to 1,500 yards, the points of fall of all projectiles being plotted by two observers anchored at known distances from the target in boats. The target diagram thus made was worked up and compared with other diagrams similarly obtained.

In the matter of the correction of the compasses of steel ships the officers had an opportunity of witnessing the whole process on the U. S. S. *Atlanta*. It had been hoped to have an iron or steel vessel at Newport for a considerable period of time in order to go into this very interesting and important subject very fully and deliberately, but upon the arrival of the *Atlanta* the opportunity was promptly seized and the officers went on board at once. Notwithstanding the poor quality of the launches for all purposes of torpedo warfare an attack against the *Tennessee* was organized and carried out.

There were five steam launches in the attacking party, those being commanded by officers at the War College, and the *Tennessee* was defended by a very complete system of booms and hawsers, as well as by machine and rapid fire guns. The attack and defence were mutually ignorant of each other's arrangements, and the whole matter was governed by certain rules drawn up in advance by the Judges, who were officers of the torpedo station and other disinterested persons. The attack was adjudged to have failed totally to place a torpedo under the *Tennessee*, or even to have broken through her passive defence.

In conclusion, it may be said that the success which has attended the term just concluded has been most gratifying, and has far exceeded the expectations, not only of those interested in the college, but of all true friends of progress in the Navy.

## BRAVE SAILOR LADS.

THE *Herald* reports that on Nov. 21 a man, who was fishing on the dock foot of E. 31st st., New York, where the schoolship *St. Mary's* is berthed for the winter, was seized with a fit and fell into the river, carrying with him a small boy, whom he convulsively grasped. The boy swam to a piece of timber and clung to it. The man was drowning directly in view of a lot of lazy fishermen, who made no effort to rescue him, satisfying themselves with a great amount of shouting and howling. This noisy display was heard upon the *St. Mary's*, and in a moment young Craven, a pupil, was on deck and on the dock. He boldly plunged overboard, reaching the drowning man and supported his head until assistance was rendered by another boy, who was Betram Fay, son of Gaston Fay, the artist. Together they managed to keep the man above water until one of the ship's boats got him ashore. Then he was brought to sensibility again. The first boy was a grandson of the gallant Captain Tunis A. Craven, who went down in the monitor *Tecumseh* in the battle of Mobile Bay. The

grandson is a chip of the old block, and showed that he is a worthy descendant of the man who sacrificed his life on the ill-fated monitor.

Comdr. Shepherd has called the attention of the Humane Society to the incident, and the boys will doubtless receive an acknowledgment of their gallantry. In October last a drowning man was saved while floating past the ship in one of the worst nights of the season by a Japanese boy named Okabu and C. J. Larsen, a seaman. This affair was noticed at the time. The lads of the *St. Mary's* are evidently a spirited, courageous lot, and they bid fair to reflect honor upon the school in which they are being educated.

## A COREAN DUEL.

LIEUT. W. H. BEEHLER, U. S. N., gave the following interesting account of a novel duel between two Koreans, which he witnessed during his last cruise, to a reporter the other day: "One of the belligerents had a big double-edged sword, and the other had a gun, a muzzle-loader. The gun had about an inch bore, while the ball was not larger than a pea. It was necessary to keep the muzzle of the gun elevated, for if it ever had been turned downwards the ball would have rolled out without any firing. The duel took place on the brow of a hill, the two adversaries starting on a level. Usually in such a case, the struggle would be for the high ground, but in that case it was for the low ground. If the gunner had to lower the muzzle of his gun to fire at his adversary the little ball would be out before he could fire and then he would be at the mercy of the swordsman. The struggle was very exciting and continued long. But a time came when the gunner thought he had the advantage he needed, but before he could fix and fire his antagonist managed to pull down the muzzle and empty out the pea. Then the gunner blazed away, but it was no use. It was only fireworks before death, for, according to the Korean code of honor, what had occurred made it necessary for him to bow his head and have it cut off by the two-edged sword, a beautiful Oriental rite which was promptly performed."

## COMPOUND AND ALL-STEEL ARMOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the N. Y. *Tribune* of to-day there is a telegram from Washington saying that: "Compound armor has been discarded by all first-class naval powers." This statement is absolutely at variance with the truth, for compound steel-faced armor is to-day the form of armor in use and adopted by the admiralties of Great Britain, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Russia, Holland, Brazil, the Argentine Republic and China. France, the only country in the world where all steel armor is produced at this date, has armored three-fourths of her mailed ships of war with compound steel-faced armor, and very lately has withdrawn an order placed with the makers of all steel armor and given it to the makers of compound plates. The most recent competitive trial between compound and all-steel armor was at Pola, in Austro-Hungary, and resulted in a complete victory for the compound system, the all-steel plate having been completely destroyed. This trial decided the Austro-Hungarian government to place the order for the armor of their two new belted cruisers now building at Trieste, with the makers of compound. The largest single order ever given for armor, some 5,000 tons, was placed last summer by the English government for compound steel-faced armor, and not a single one of all the great war-ships of England is armored with all steel.

The weakness of all-steel armor is in the fact that the plates are either so soft that the projectiles go clearly through them, or they are so hard and brittle that at the second or third shot they fall to pieces. It is impossible to produce both hard and soft steel in the same plate. Compound steel-faced armor is the only kind of armor where a hard steel face joined to a soft iron back is possible, and thus far is the only armor made that can stop the projectile and absorb its energy before it can get through the plate. This is what armor is intended for, and the United States are certainly entitled to have what is the best known defence to their vessels now building and to come. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. WALLACE AND CO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1886.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

John Wiley and Sons, New York, publish a handsome quarto volume entitled "Topographical Drawing and Sketching, including Applications of Photography," by Lt. Henry A. Reed, U. S. Army, Assistant Professor of Drawing, U. S. Military Academy. It is the first American work which fully treats of and illustrates rapid methods of hill-shading. It embraces the information obtained from every available source, foreign or domestic, and the methods, both of drawing and sketching, as now practiced in the principal topographical schools, and those considered the best are described in detail. Instruments and material are described in detail in the first two sections, and the method of using them is fully explained. A little instrument, called the "poly-graph," which has just been put on sale at the price of 25 cents, will be found useful here, for drawing curves and angles of every sort. Sec. III. is devoted to "scales and plotting." This completes Part I. Part II. is devoted to plain topographical drawing; conventional signs, representing the details, configurations of surface forms of grounds, hill-shading, lettering and ornamentation being the subjects treated. Topographical drawing in colors follows in Part III: copying, reduction and enlargement of maps and modelling in Part IV, and projections for maps of large areas in Part V. A treatise on topographical sketching, with and without instruments and by photography, concludes the work. In the appendix are a series of tables. There are 119 illustrations at the end of the volume and 17 diagrams are scattered through the text. It is an extremely valuable publication and will be found very useful by officers of the National Guard and every one interested in drawing and sketching, as well as by the officers of the Regular Service. The capacity to describe with pencil the topographical features of a country is one which every military man should possess in some measure, and it is a source of entertainment as well as an aid to professional usefulness. The arrangement of the work is excellent, and it is so complete in its details as to leave nothing to be desired. The price is \$3.50.

An Afghan general who was sent out to subdue the Ghilzai rebels has sent ten cart loads of human heads to Cabul as a proof of his victory. After such incontestable evidence of his generalship it ought to be impossible to attack his military reputation in the magazines.—*Chicago Times*.



## NAVAL BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

In his annual report, Captain Montgomery Sicard, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, presents this statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886:

Expended in armament, etc.....	\$1,086,750
General Repairs.....	15,000
Freight and Miscellaneous.....	5,000
Civil Establishment.....	31,244
Torpedo Station.....	78,500
Washington Navy-yard (arsenal).....	25,000
Armament of new vessels.....	1,500,000
Total.....	\$2,741,494

## He reports as follows:

Since the last report was made a considerable number of the 6-inch high-power steel guns have been finished and fired at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground. They have all endured proof in a very satisfactory manner, and over 2,000 feet muzzle velocity was readily obtained with standard powder and projectiles, and moderate chamber pressures.

The two 5-inch guns for the *Chicago* have been finished. One has been fired at the proving ground, and the results are very satisfactory, although the powder used was not made for the gun. A powder will be made for this calibre. The first 8-inch gun finished has also been proved, with most satisfactory results. The powder used in this last calibre was Westphalian brown, as no opportunity had occurred for grading American brown powder to this calibre. The matter, however, presents no serious difficulty, and will be proceeded with at once.

Chase and muzzle hoops for heavy guns have been made in the United States, and as far as fitted, are satisfactory in quality. No practical difficulty is encountered in the manufacture and fitting of the different parts of the guns, the compression of the bore obtained by assembling is satisfactory. The breech mechanism is found to work well; the action of the gas check is very efficient, and the flight of the projectiles is smooth and steady.

The two 10-inch guns referred to in the last report are well advanced. They are assembled; one is smooth bored, and the rifling will commence speedily. A 10-inch carriage, adapted to use in the monitors, will be completed about the time the guns are finished, so that they can be proved together. All the forgings ordered from Sir J. E. Whitworth and Co. for the 10½-inch type gun have been received. Additional chase hoops will be required, but they can be made in the United States. As no funds have heretofore been available for work on this gun, no progress has been made on it.

The elaboration of a simple and convenient lock for high-power breech-loading guns has offered considerable difficulty, and a good many forms have been devised, most of which have been figured in previous reports. That now being used (and considered the best) is simple, strong, and efficient. It is reported upon very favorably from the proving ground, and will be supplied to the *Atlanta* and the other new ships.

## POWDER, PROJECTILES, CARRIAGES, AND MACHINE GUNS.

The following are the best results obtained with brown powder in the 6-inch and 8-inch guns. It will be observed that the muzzle velocities are high, while the chamber pressures are considerably below those which the guns were calculated to support in service:

Gun.	Powder.	Muzzle Velocity.	Pressure.
6-inch	American brown	2105 f. s.	15.6 tons
8-inch	Westphalian brown	2013 f. s.	15.5 tons

The powder for the different classes of Hotchkiss guns has all been developed, the specifications approved, and a supply sufficient for the outfit of the new steel cruisers has been obtained. This is, of course, American powder; its action is perfectly satisfactory.

Nearly all the cast iron common shell for the use of the new steel cruisers have been cast and are largely completed. A few alterations were made in the nose of the latest patterns, to facilitate solid casting. It must be remarked, however, that cast iron is not a suitable material for the manufacture of projectiles for use from high-power guns, as it has not the necessary strength and extensibility to support satisfactorily the shock of striking ordinary targets. Of course against armor plates it would be useless. For some years the Bureau has been trying to obtain from our steel makers some unhammered cast steel common shell for use against unarmored ships. Several firms have been engaged, but none have thus far succeeded satisfactorily, being mostly porous or otherwise unsound. Efforts will be continued in this direction. There is but little doubt that the art of making solid steel castings will soon advance sufficiently to enable us to overcome the difficulties that have thus far presented themselves.

A cast iron shrapnel has been perfected and tried with satisfactory results. It will be adopted for use until steel manufacturers can furnish a satisfactory steel shrapnel case. A proposed cast steel shrapnel is shown in the appendix; but wrought steel tubing is really the proper thing from which to make shrapnel, and this matter is receiving the attention of the Bureau. A satisfactory canister for the new guns has also been made, tried, and adopted for service. It is shown in the appendix.

The Bureau has heretofore been able to use unhammered cast-steel forms only to a very limited degree in building gun carriages on account of the brittleness of the castings, and it is greatly to be hoped that sufficiently ductile castings will soon be produced to answer for the different parts of carriages; if so, great advantage will result in point of simplicity and cost of manufacture. The specimen castings last furnished endured the fire of the Hotchkiss guns without cracking or breaking. In some future designs of carriages, it is proposed to use fluid pressure to elevate and depress the gun, by means of a hydraulic cylinder; and it is proposed also to work the carriage by means of air or other elastic fluid (under pressure) carried in flasks or in other suitable receptacles, placed upon the carriage itself.

There have been no especially new developments in machine guns and cannon lately. The effort abroad is constantly to increase the calibre of the machine cannon, and it is thought that such pieces throwing projectiles of 20 and 30 lbs. will be perfected soon. The Bureau has given a great deal of attention to furthering the production of domestic ammunition for the Hotchkiss guns.

We have methods by which the best quality of armor piercing projectiles for these guns can be made, and the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. has succeeded in making solid drawn cartridge cases (for both the revolver and rapid fire guns), which perform, if anything, better than those made abroad. As the powder has been previously developed, it may be said that ammunition for this class of gun can now be made in the United States.

## ARMAMENTS AND ARMOR.

For the new ships approaching completion, we have eighteen 6-inch and three 8-inch and two 5-inch guns finished, and three 6-inch and five 8-inch well advanced, together with all the carriages for the *Atlanta* and *Boston*, and all for the *Chicago*, except the 8-inch. All the guns of the secondary batteries and nearly all the small arms have been provided, and all the electric search-lights and appendages. The mounts for the secondary batteries are being pressed; most of the powder of the *Atlanta* and *Boston* is delivered, and that for the *Chicago* will be ordered speedily. The equipments of the unfinished ships are now in a forward state. The South Boston Iron Works have virtually completed the six 6-inch guns which are to be assembled and finished there, and the two 8-inch guns are being pushed. The West Point Foundry has made good progress on the guns that are to be finished there. The contract of the Midvale Steel Works for 6-inch forgings is nearly filled, only a few remaining to be furnished.

The designs for the guns of the projected ships and monitors are virtually finished, and also those for all but the heaviest of the carriages. Preparations are being made for receiving bids on the gun forgings.

The third rate modern ships last built are good sea boats, have compound engines, and are in most important respects good examples of the best class of wooden vessels. They will last some years, and must be depended upon to do most of the work of the Navy until a sufficient number of new ships are built to replace them. It appears desirable that they should receive a modern armament, as the impression they produce without it is but slight. When they are finally replaced the armament will answer for newer vessels. There are eight of the class referred to, but the Bureau has submitted estimates for six, assuming that two may become unserviceable before their armament could be prepared. The modern armament of these six vessels was also included in the estimates made last year.

It is thought that a 10-inch gun will be available for the test of the Clark's defective turret target soon. As before remarked, two guns of this calibre are very well advanced, and if they endure the test called for by the Act of Congress, dated March 1885, they can be used against the Clark target. Projectiles for this purpose will be supplied in time.

## NAVAL ORDNANCE PROVING GROUND—TORPEDO TRIALS.

This establishment has continued to do most excellent and necessary work for the Navy. Since December 1885 the establishment has been in charge of Lieut. Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., whose administration has been very satisfactory to the Bureau.

The present location of the Proving Ground is certainly unsuitable, and must become more so as the development of Ordnance progresses. The range is entirely over water, and its use is embarrassed by the neighborhood of lighthouse near the batteries, and of a large hotel about half way down the range, besides the number of oyster and fishing boats which are frequently anchored or moving about the range, cause expensive delays in the practice. An over-water range is not convenient, and all projectiles fired on it are lost. It is not possible to study much of the action and resistance of penetration and other facts on the farther parts of the range, and projectiles and the rotation bands cannot be examined after flight.

Trials with the Howell torpedo belonging to this Bureau were continued this year. They took place in the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, and were, as a whole, confirmatory of the favorable opinion before entertained regarding the principles embodied in this weapon. Numerous runs were made with speed greater than had been previously attained, and also with increased regularity of immersion; the accuracy of flight in the horizontal plane being, as usual, good. The trials were not, however, conclusive, and it is understood that a company is engaged in further elaborating the weapon.

## INSTRUCTION OF ENLISTED MEN.

This very important branch of instruction has been pursued by the Bureau both at the Ordnance Department of the Washington Navy-yard and at the Torpedo Station. The course of instruction will be made to cover four months instead of six, the former period being considered sufficient for the present.

## THE TORPEDO STATION.

Is now in charge of Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., he having very recently relieved Comdr. W. T. Sampson. The stock of gun-cotton now on hand being nearly sufficient for present service needs, it is proposed to reduce the production very considerably, making only sufficient to supply expenditure and keep a proper reserve stock on hand. The new boat fittings for spar torpedoes have been issued to service, as also, in some instances, the cutback torpedo case, which allows a much closer stowage of the gun-cotton than before obtained. The compact Le Clanche firing batteries referred to last year have been issued to all the ships that have fitted out since their completion. New boilers have been supplied to the torpedo machine shop, and they also afford power for the gun-cotton factory.

Attention is again called to the importance of furnishing the steam and electric machinery of modern warships, engines, and speed, with which to exercise the torpedo class in the manoeuvres which they will be expected to put in practice in time of war.

An additional supply of fresh water should be furnished for use in the manufacture of gun-cotton, and an item has been inserted in the estimates for bringing this water in a pipe of New York to Goat Island. An estimate has also been made for renewing the ferry landing stages at the Island and at the City of Newport.

A class of twenty-one commissioned officers and four gunners received instruction during the summer months, in matters bearing on torpedo warfare. Their interest in the subjects taught and their progress was gratifying, and the new course of instruction as marked out last year worked well. It is very much desired to give thorough practice in the management of electric lighting circuits, and partly to this end the station will be lighted by electricity. Those officers who took the long or special course acquitted themselves well.

A class of enlisted men has also received a course of instruction in torpedo warfare. They showed intelligence and industry, and will no doubt be valuable to the general service on account of their practical acquaintance with torpedoes and electrical matters. This instruction will continue and be a prominent feature.

Many of the officers and enlisted men become quite proficient in submarine diving (which is taught at the Station), and the Bureau feels much gratified at the increasing interest which is being shown in this most important branch of a seaman's training.

The Board of Officers ordered to witness the examination of the Torpedo Class recommends that the length of the course should be increased to seven months. The Bureau does not concur in this recommendation as proposed by the Board. There is already in operation a special or longer course for those who are qualified to take it.

The question having again been raised concerning the carrying of the sewage of the City of Newport in a pipe across the inner harbor through the breakwater on Goat Island to discharge outside of the Island, the report shows that unless the discharge of the sewer is carried a considerable distance into the outer bay, the result will be disastrous to the health of the Torpedo Station.

## THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA FIGHT.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND Co. publish "The Cruise of the *Alabama*," a very lively description by one of the crew, which closes with an account of the final scene, from which we take the following:

"We steamed towards the *Kearsarge* direct, bringing her on our starboard, and the sail-shifters got in our top-sail and course. I glanced down the guns, and our crew looked very strong and serviceable. They were all stout, muscular men, and were evidently in earnest, and were very martial in their cutlasses and belts. 'Now men be steady,' and, at I think a mile away we opened fire. I was serving one of the thirty-twos, and knew their range, and for all the good we might do, might as well have fired belaying pins at the enemy.

"One of the men at my gun was an old man-o'-war sailor, and he said to me, 'How rank our powder smells, and the smoke is dull and thick.' He was right, our powder was no doubt 'caky,' and the smoke floated black and foul to the leeward. We were now circling around the *Kearsarge*, each vessel being starboard to the other.

"The Yankee was evidently in no hurry, and her men were on the top-sail yards yet. At about one thousand yards she fired her first gun, evidently a heavy one, for the shot flew over us. We were firing as fast as we could load and pull the lanyards. There was but little swell on, and nothing to prevent accurate gun practice. We were steaming around

each other, and were not more than eight hundred yards apart, when the *Kearsarge* gave us her whole broadside.

"One shot came through our bulwarks close to my gun, taking 'Jumper's' head clean off, and whirling him around like a top. He was of course dead before he touched the deck, but there was no time for looking, for my gun had the range, and I laid her with care. A shell flew overhead and scooped about half the round of the mizzen-mast out and flew over the side. The Yankee looked bulky amidships, where no doubt the chain cables that are talked so much about were stoppered.

"Bang! We got a shot that made us reel, and then another that burst right among the crew of the pivot gun, and listed the piece over; practically it was done for, and those serving it were half of them killed.

"A thirty-two pound shot came in at the port next to mine, glided along the gun, striking the man at the breech in the breast, and fairly tearing him in two. Men were falling fast, and we were evidently getting worsted.

"Before we were ordered away from the guns I knew the ship was making water fast, and when the order was given to set top-sails and fore-course, and wear the ship, I expected we would go down. The ship gave a sickly roll, and was visibly settling aft. The deck was in a dreadful state; across the platform of the rifle gun lay the Scotchman, McGregor, his head smashed into a gray mass; one man of my watch was gasping in agony with his arm and shoulder torn off, and the poor Wagabone lay still and stark at the foot of the main-mast, one hand clutching the bosom of his shirt.

"The *Kearsarge* had stopped firing; if she had not we should have gone down like a stone; but when we set sail she fired a shot over us, and the order was given with energy. 'All hands here! man the boats! jump, men; get the wounded in.' One man died just as we picked him up, and we left him. I am happy to say that nothing could have been better than the conduct of the crew. There was no fumbling, shirking, or disorder, and although many a glance was cast at the bodies of those that had been our messmates for two years, there was no time for sympathy or sentiment.

"The incredibly foolish stories told in some of the English newspapers were of course lies. No gunner threatened our tall first lieutenant with death for pulling down the flag; no boatswain embraced the quartermaster, and let the 'salt, salt tears run down their heroic noses.' When we knew that it was all over and the boats were in the water, it was every man for himself. Nor did I see Captain Semmes with a peck of gold watches going over the side as American newspapers describe. I only saw him for an instant, and although he passed a package to the boat I have no idea what it contained, and don't want to. He had fought his ship bravely, and was no doubt right to get out of the way as quickly as he could, as he was by no means assured of fair play from the Yankees, although nothing could be more generous than the treatment they gave that part of the crew they captured. In fact, they fought their ship magnificently, and beat us fairly, and this, honestly stated, is interesting reading enough without the harrowing pathos and shandy gaff sentiment injected into it by the British penny-a-liner. "I do not believe that it was ever known how many of the crew were killed. I know that many of the wounded went down with the ship, and it is safe to say that at least twenty men lost the number of their mess. The official account says seven killed. Frankly, I know better, and I think I am nearer the mark in my estimate.

"It was exasperatingly funny to hear a snuff-brush cookery, who was no doubt first lieutenant in some haberdashery establishment in London, laying down paternal reasons why we were whipped. 'Ye should 'ave boarded 'em, my fine fellers. They can't stand the cold steel.' Like most sailors, I did not take kindly to this sort of thing, so I told the fellow if he didn't 'belay his jaw' I would throw him in the dock. But foolish as this talk was, it was repeated by men who should have had more sense and knowledge. Board the *Kearsarge*! We would have had a fine time running alongside of her. There wouldn't have been enough of us left to have boarded a cat-boat.

"No; the eleven-inch gun and the first-rate shooting of the Yankee crew cooked our goose, and that's all there is in it. But *Alabama* was in his glory.

"When I reached home in Cumberland with eight shillings in my pocket my mother hailed me as a hero, but my father received me with deep disgust and strong language. He spoke of the *Alabama* as a 'sneaking pirate,' and hoped that I wouldn't take to housebreaking next."

## ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR.

UNDER its heading of Washington Gossip the New York *World* says: Nearly every Secretary of War has trouble with the General of the Army. In times of peace there is always a conflict of authority between these two officials. The General resents the assumption of authority by the Secretary, and the Secretary, who is nearly always a civilian, has a cool way of ignoring and overlooking the General, that is very exasperating to the chief commander of the Army. This was the reason why Gen. Sherman first left Washington to go to St. Louis. Gen. Sheridan is now having nearly the same kind of a difference with Secretary Endicott. The General is very much dissatisfied. Mr. Endicott not only passes over him from time to time when he is in the Department, but he also, when absent, puts one of Gen. Sheridan's subordinates, Adj.-Gen. Drum, in the position of Acting Secretary of War. During Mr. Endicott's absences Gen. Sheridan has to act under the commands and direction of this subordinate. There is only one opinion in Army circles about the propriety of Mr. Endicott's action. Whatever question there may be as to the powers of the Secretary of War and the General of the Army there is no question but what Gen. Sheridan should be made Acting Secretary of War during the absences of Mr. Endicott. These absences are very frequent and are often quite prolonged.

The torch held aloft by the Goddess of Liberty at Bedlow's Island was lighted on Monday evening and it is hoped that her light will thereforth illuminate the world, or so much of it as lies within the circle of the rays emitted by the uplifted torch.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## REGULAR OFFICERS ON STATE TROOPS.

## ALABAMA.

CAPTAIN R. G. HOWELL, of the 2d U. S. Artillery, in his report on the camp of the 1st Alabama regiment at Mobile says that that organization consists of eight companies, seven of which are uniformed and one ununiformed. The former occupied the camp from beginning to end, with a strength present of 241 out of 274. Six of these companies are armed with old pattern Springfield muskets, and one has two Gatlings and two 3-in. rifles and is designated as a battery. The pieces were in fair condition, but the harness is old and rotten and would not stand much service. The personnel is too limited to man more than the 3-in. gun platoons, with four horses to the carriage, but the Gatlings could be put promptly and efficiently into the field. The men are well drilled as cannoniers. The regiment owns about 210 muskets, 174 of which were in camp; some of them serviceable, but all evincing a lack of care. 50 of them entirely unserviceable from neglect. This was especially the case in one company (Evergreen) where the report states that "there was not a single gun that I would not anticipate unfortunate results from in case it was fired, and this in consequence, principally, of the guns being eaten up with rust." Some of the companies showed remarkable skill in company and squad movements, but beyond this they apparently had made no progress worthy of mention, skirmish and battalion drills and target practice being completely neglected. At some voluntary target practice there was a great lack of system and instruction. Guard duty was not carried on in as military manner as was hoped for. The report credits this regiment with the fact that the idea of readiness for field service seems to have considerable weight with it, but equipment is deficient, two companies have no uniform fit for service, aid from the State is lacking, and the system among the companies wastes time in endeavoring to reach mechanical perfection in certain directions to the detriment of useful exercises for active service operate as drawbacks. The State allows \$300 per annum to each ununiformed company, and 50 cents per man per diem while in camp. The officers receive about \$2. This money is expended by the Quartermaster in defraying regimental expenses, and this, with what is allowed by the U. S. for arms, etc., is all with which they are legally entitled. Capt. Howell recommends the same dress for the whole organization, at least for field service, and that the camp be located more remote from the homes of the men to remove them from business and social influences, which now hamper every attempt at instruction. The command was at some disadvantage on account of the absence of its Colonel who was sick.

## MAINE.

Capt. Edward Field, 4th U. S. Artillery, says he was very much struck with the size and physical condition of the Maine militiamen.

"Tall, straight, stalwart and broad-shouldered," he says, "they far surpassed in physical quality anything I had seen in the way of militia. Instead of the round backs and stooping shoulders of men accustomed to bend over the work bench, you see the frames of lumbermen, farmers, and men accustomed to pursuits which develop health, strength and stature. I saw many companies which inspired feelings of positive envy and a wish to enlist every man. Their figures were such that, although much cruder than the militia of New York or Massachusetts, they almost attained the setting-up of veterans. It was nature's setting-up. That was all the difference."

The troops encamped were the 1st and 2d Regiments and one unattached company (the Frontier Guards) of infantry and one light battery. Cooking was done by steam, and as a general thing gave satisfaction. The police of the camp (a fair ground) was defective. The report says that guardmounting was very crude, and only showing improvement on the last day. Parades in the 2d Regiment were fair; in the 1st, conspicuously good; company drills marked by extreme care on the part of the commanders, but loadings and firings formed the weakest point.

"Co. E (Montgomery Guards), of Portland, Capt. John A. Gallagher, 1st Regiment," the report says, "is probably one of the best drilled companies in the Eastern States, and gave an exhibition drill which was really wonderful. Their wheels about in line and column and their oblique were superb; their firings the best I have ever seen in my life. I don't remember ever having seen even an attempt in loading at will to have the muskets brought to a ready together; but they had attained such accuracy that you could not have told that the command 'ready' had not been given. Their left oblique aim and recover was apparently done by clock-work, and their firings, kneeling and lying, beautiful."

Later on, however, in referring to an inspection of the 1st Regiment, it is said:

The muskets were all good except the crack Montgomery Guards, and they were, strange to say, the worst in the command and positively unserviceable, being so rusted that the rifling could not be seen. They claimed that they had been long in use; but I cannot imagine that ten years' wear, if the arms were properly cared for, could produce such a condition. I suspect that in some companies extreme smartness in drill and frequent exhibition performances tend to the neglect of some important and solid parts of a soldier's training.

A high tribute is paid to the Maine militia for its proficiency in target practice and particularly in skirmish firing, a fact well worthy of imitation by other States. With regard to an exhibition match on the ground, Captain Field says:

Many of the spectators were veterans of the war, and they agreed that the fire of these one hundred men would have annihilated any thousand men that either side could have produced during the war; that in such a fire Rickett's division could not have got half way across the open ground.

On the other hand, it is mentioned that:

Guard duty is poorly done. This is the weak point of the Maine militia. Sentinels rarely saluted during the day and were still more rarely right. When I visited the guard-tent I found both officers of the guard absent, and no one seeming to know their whereabouts or being apparently in charge. In fact, out of a guard of at least eighteen men only half a dozen at the most were present. At night guard duty was much better, and the sentinels, as far as my observation went, always challenged; and although very crude, seemed very anxious to do their duty. Military courtesy was almost entirely neglected; men rarely ever saluting an officer, and never rising or standing at attention.

The troops are armed with the cal. 45 Springfield and the McKeever cartridge box, but have no haversacks and canteens. The plaited blouse is as

unpopular among the men as it was in the Army before it was superseded by the present garment.

The great want is a thorough, systematic course of instruction prescribed from headquarters and rigidly insisted upon, and the immediate establishment of an examining board, before whom all officers reported by the Inspector-General as ignorant and incompetent could be brought and remorselessly dropped. Such a board, coupled with great personal zeal on the part of the Adjutant-General, has done wonders for Massachusetts.

Guard duty especially should be carefully taught and practiced. If it would be possible for the War Department to detail officers, to report to the Governors of the various States, to be assigned to duty as instructors solely, with no command whatever, it would be of the greatest assistance to the Inspector's Department and benefit to the State.

Next to instruction, the Maine Militia wants money. The appropriation is most miserably. Of course, this is something entirely outside of my province as an observer and inspector, but I cannot help speaking of it, hoping that when the legislators of this large State, so exposed in situation, the very frontier and barrier of the United States, read of the splendid material of which their militia is composed and see such fruits as their shooting, they may recognize some of the possibilities that the future holds out and vote them a decent support.

Haversacks and canteens should be furnished as soon as possible.

A medical department should be organized as soon as practicable, and a hospital service and ample medical supplies be a feature of all future camps.

## MICHIGAN.

From the report of Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th U. S. Artillery, it would appear that the Michigan troops at their camp at Island Lake did not exhibit in a particularly creditable manner. To begin with: Of the four regiments encamped about 40 per cent. were absent. There was no uniformity in the arrangement of the tents, each company being permitted to follow its own taste. Six men were assigned to each wall tent, which Major Pennington thinks is too many under the circumstances. The roll calls were ragged, the fall in irregular; the men looked unmilitary, some wearing caps, others helmets, and still others civilian hats, some smoking cigars, or wearing civilian overcoats, or even no coats at all. No attempts at standing in a military position, no silence, and, worse than all, no endeavors on the part of the supervising officers to correct the irregularities. The men "ran the guard" at night in very large numbers and when brought back were left unpunished. Major Pennington correctly suggests that the penalty for officers and men, which is that they shall forfeit their day's compensation for absence from any one roll call, should have been enforced. Taps was not observed, and there was a perfect din of noise even as late as midnight, depriving those who desired to behave themselves of their proper rest. No attempts to check the practice were made. Military courtesies were neglected or rendered in an imperfect, careless way. Officers and men were too familiar. They drank and smoked together in the company streets, and that respect which is indispensable in a well-regulated command was absent. Guard duty was not one of the worst features of the camp, but sentries carried their arms very frequently improperly, challenges were prefixed by the command halt, salutes improperly rendered, while those who were not on guard did not pay attention to the orders of those who were, and the sentries in their endeavors to time themselves so as to arrive at the ends of their posts simultaneously, etc., lost sight of more important occurrences.

The troops are armed with the Sharps and calibre 45 Springfield rifles. The latter are reported in serviceable condition, which is not the case with the Sharps. Besides, the fact that they are hammerless, destroys the uniformity of the manual, as no support can be executed with them. The exterior diameter of the muzzles is varying, and the bayonets are not interchangeable, and for this reason the inspector recommends that they be gradually superseded by the Springfield. Cartridge boxes and belts are of the U. S. pattern. The uniform resembles that of the U. S. very much, but it is a singular fact that the State only owns 500 overcoats, which gives about one to each four men.

The creditable features of the camp were subordination of the men, good police, good battalion and brigade drills, though somewhat unsteady, a generally fair understanding of the tactics by the officers, and good material of which to make soldiers, and ample and efficient hospital facilities.

Col. Pennington recommends regimental instead of brigade encampments, more preparation before going to camp; only one brigade drill in a brigade encampment, because it takes away too much time from other more important duties; to hold company officers strictly responsible for the discipline of the men, the distribution of a pamphlet on guard duty, instruction in target practice at home stations, setting up drill, sword drill for officers, examination of officers before appointment, the exclusion of visitors from camp, the appointment of an I. R. P., and the encampment, as a separate command outside of the lines of the National Guard camp of a body of Regulars for the instruction of the State troops, and the detail of men to acquire a knowledge of signal and telegraph duty. These are all sensible suggestions and worthy of consideration by the Michigan authorities.

## DISCIPLINE IN THE MILITIA.

SEVERAL of the Regular Army officers who inspected militia troops in camp last summer defer, in their official reports, to the lack of discipline. For future guidance we summarize what the reports say on that head as follows:

**Maine.**—Capt. Edward Field, 4th U. S. Artillery, says:

Discipline within certain limits is very good. Sobriety is an almost universal rule. The camps were perfectly quiet and orderly at night, and when under arms and on the field orders are obeyed in a way that shows willing, self-respecting, and intelligent men. The defects are a rough, noisy joviality when not on duty, which does not always respect the persons and authority of officers, and a sturdy, rather obstinate independence, which rather clamorously demands some good reason for doing or ceasing to do a thing. But the severe tests of shooting at all distances, and in large numbers, shows a practical discipline which argues great things in actual service. I would trust the Maine Militia in a mob or riot to give as good an account of themselves as any I know in America.

**Michigan.**—Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Artillery, says:

The men were all willing and generally subordinate, but seemed to think they were licensed to enjoy themselves

after the work of the day was done. After retreat large numbers left the camp without authority, running the sentinels posts. No punishment followed these infractions of discipline. . . . The signal "extinguish lights" did not seem to have any meaning to the command, no attention whatever was paid to it, and lights were extinguished at the pleasure of the occupants of the tents. . . . I regard this as one of the worst features of the camp.

**New Hampshire.**—Col. H. W. Closson, U. S. A., says:

The rigidity in ranks and the impassive demeanor that are supposed to characterize regular troops were not to be expected, but neither is there any excuse for such general neglect of these points.

**Minnesota.**—Major J. M. Bacon, 7th U. S. Cavalry, says:

Military courtesy was with few exceptions fairly well observed. . . . Less social intercourse between the company officers and their men when on duty in a camp of instruction is recommended, notwithstanding their relations elsewhere.

**Missouri.**—Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th U. S. Infantry (now Major and A. A. G.), says:

During a portion of at least two nights of the encampment the noise caused by the firing of blank cartridges and loud yells, such as to render sleep impossible, and the attempts of the camp guard to suppress the uproar proved utterly futile. . . .

**New York.**—Major R. H. Jackson, 5th U. S. Artillery, says:

The discipline was, indeed, admirable. The men were obedient and respectful. The quiet that prevailed in camp, social intercourse between taps and reveille, was remarkable. Military courtesy, as a rule, was strictly observed.

**Ohio.**—"The guard duty was rather loosely performed. . . . The officers comply fully with the rules as to saluting each other, but do not require a strict observance of those from their men."

**Kentucky.**—"Discipline in camp was well maintained. What these troops need most is a thorough drill in the 'School of the Soldier.' It would improve their soldierly appearance."

**Pennsylvania.**—Major W. J. Volkmar, A. A. G., says:

In the most conspicuous defects of the Guard mentioned by me last year, viz., their general ignorance, for want of practice, of duties of sentinels, and their frequent neglect of prescribed courtesies from inferiors to superiors on duty, I found a marked and almost general improvement this year, but there is still room for further progress, and I cannot too earnestly suggest that during the period of encampment all social relations between officers and men ought to be resolutely suspended. . . . Almost intolerable violations of the fundamental requirement of a military organization (dignified relations between officers and men), were to be observed this year.

**Iowa.**—Col. R. L. Dodge, 11th U. S. Infantry, says:

Discipline was fairly maintained. Men ran the guards and spent the night in town, . . . but the general result was much better than could have been expected, and this is due more to the general tractability and sense of honor of the men than to any fear of punishment.

**Illinois.**—Captain Gaines Lawson, 25th U. S. Infantry, says:

Military courtesy was not, as a rule, well observed. This was not from disrespect to the officers, but in consequence of not having been properly instructed. . . . Sentinels were not properly instructed by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard, and they were often seen sitting down on their beats.

**Vermont.**—Lieut. W. H. Coffin, 5th U. S. Artillery, says:

The discipline of the command was good. There were no disturbances of any kind to speak of in camp, and all orders and regulations seemed to have been faithfully adhered to.

**Massachusetts.**—Capt. G. B. Rodney, 4th U. S. Artillery, says:

The discipline seemed to be good. The men were in excellent temper and willing, . . . but they had not been under restraint a sufficient length of time to show the effect of camp regulations, etc. They were generally respectful and obedient.

**Rhode Island.**—Col. C. L. Best, 4th U. S. Artillery, says:

Salutes to officers (that magic path to discipline) became much better observed as the camp wore away, but was still incomplete at the end. . . . As is the case probably at every militia camp, too much familiarity existed between company officers and enlisted men, but this is the direct fault of the elective system, and irremediable so long as it exists.

**Indiana.**—Major R. Loder says:

The men failed in nearly every case to salute their officers; in fact, I only saw the salute given in one instance. Guard duty was performed in a very slovenly manner, so far as detail and appearances went.

**Dakota.**—Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th U. S. Infantry, says:

I found the officers zealous in the discharge of their duties and the men reasonably well-disciplined.

**Alabama.**—Capt. R. G. Howell, 2d U. S. Artillery, says:

The command generally seem to respond with alacrity and cheerfulness to the efforts of the colonel to impart instruction and enforce discipline.

**Kansas.**—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, 5th U. S. Cavalry, speaks well of the discipline, and says:

The personal appearance of many of the men would have been much improved had their faces received the attention of a barber prior to the inspection. Many of the men in fact the general good and soldierly appearance of their companies by wearing collars (in some cases unclean) others fancy colored handkerchiefs, etc., and neglecting to have their shoes properly dressed. Colonel Compton further says "guard duty has received but little, if any attention."

**Connecticut.**—Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, says:

Discipline was generally excellent; but when analyzed down to its roots, was not so. An apology is usually made where laxity of discipline is noticed in National Guard organizations, based upon the essential difference of their circumstances from those surrounding similar Regular organizations; but this is begging the question, and there are notable exceptions within the Guard itself which disprove the fact. I do not recognize the impossibility of obtaining true discipline in the National Guard, for I am personally familiar with the very elements which go to form it, have commanded it for years, and know it can be molded like clay, and is willing to be shaped."

These extracts confirm the idea we have always held that what the militia lacks most is a knowledge of what military discipline is and means. If money is to be appropriated by the States and by the General Government merely that a number of men may band together to "play at soldiering," then the money might better be saved to the taxpayers and some other system of national defence and reliance speedily adopted. The officers of the militia, from the highest to the lowest, have a duty to perform in this respect, and it is evident from some of the ex-



tracts given above that there must be a neglect of duty on the part of many officers commanding and on duty with the troops in camp. This the States should not permit, and when the troops are sent into camps of instruction should hold the officers to a strict responsibility that the main objects of the camp—discipline and instruction—are carried out to the letter. Soldiers, even in the Regular Army, will romp if left to themselves, but there is a time to romp and a time to learn, and the short time permitted to the militia to learn the duties of a soldier in camp and the methods of camp life should not be wasted. The officers should look to that with an undying vigilance. As Adjutant-General Drum in his late report well says: "Camps should be divested of every appearance of holiday character. . . . The great want is a thorough, systematic course of instruction prescribed from the State headquarters and rigidly insisted upon, and the establishment in each State of an examining board, before whom ignorant and incompetent officers could be brought with a view to their elimination from the military service of the State."

### THE NATIONAL DRILL.

THE proposed national drill at Washington may now be regarded as a certainty. The date for its commencement has been fixed for May 23 next. The committee, which consists of District Commissioner Saml. E. Wheatley, Chairman; Gen. Albert Ordway, Vice Chairman; T. G. De Leon, Managing Secretary; Charles S. Bradley, Cashier National Bank Republic, Treasurer, state that \$50,000 has already been subscribed for prizes, and that 9 regiments, 7 battalions and 67 companies have applied for entry. They hail from 25 different States, and include the Chickasaw Guards, Porter Rifles, Houston Light Guard, the Mobile Rifles, Co. D, of St. Paul; the Light Horse Squadron and the 1st Light Battery of Milwaukee; the Governor's Grays, of Dubuque; the Muscatine Rifles, the Custer and Detroit Light Guards, of Michigan; Co. D, 7th Minn.; Minneapolis Light Infantry, New Jersey Zouaves, companies from Indiana, the Rochester Separate Co., Co. K, of Hartford, and a host of others.

The standing committees are as follows: Executive—S. E. Wheatley, Chairman; General Albert Ordway, James E. Waugh, A. A. Wilson, William A. Gordon, Thomas E. Waggaman, C. C. Duncanson, George T. Dunlop and James P. Willett. Finance—Thomas E. Waggaman, Chairman; Jas. L. Norris, Charles S. Bradley, M. M. Parker, J. W. Boteler and C. W. Thorn.

Transportation, etc.—George Pearson, Chairman; H. H. Carter, James L. Taylor, James H. Marr, John F. Waggaman and A. M. Lathrop.

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The drill will commence on Monday, May 23, and will end with Decoration Day, May 30, 1887. Entries will be open to regularly organized volunteer militia of the country for competition as regiments, battalions or companies, in infantry, artillery, cavalry and zouave tactics and also to regularly organized corps of cadets from military or university schools. The prizes costing over \$25,000, will consist of medals of honor in gold, silver and bronze, according to grade, besides magnificent souvenir stands of colors to regiments, and more than double the largest money prizes yet offered, graded among the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and zouave arms of service, with special prizes for cadet corps from State and military schools. These awards will be made upon judgment of officers of the Regular Army of the United States specially designated by the War Department for that special service. The programmes for the different drills will be made by them also, and will, of course, be unknown to the committee, as is usual in such cases. A fair field and no favor shown to all comers is promised.

The drill offers a show to larger bodies of troops, which has not been the case heretofore in Interstate contests. Its object is defined to be an incentive to advancement and proficiency in the science of arms of the citizen soldiery of the Union through emulation and friendly competition on the common ground of the national capital; second, the massing of representative men comprised in the volunteer organizations in the fraternal associations of a camp, where they may better appreciate each other and learn mutual reliance, should the national reserves ever be called to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of their common country.

### NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The 1st Regiment, N. G. P. Athletic Association, will hold an athletic meeting at their armory, Philadelphia, Pa., on Saturday evening, Dec. 11, 1886. The list of events are 20 yards hurdle race and sparring, which are open only to members of the regiment. The following events (handicaps) are open to all amateurs: One-mile walk, running high-jump, pole-vault, half-mile run, one-mile run, quarter-mile run, and a tug of war, weight limited to 600 lbs. Entries are 50 cents for each event, and close Dec. 4 with Sergt. A. W. Deane, 600 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa. The prizes to be given for each event consist of handsome gold medals for first prize, and silver medals for second prize.

Philadelphia newspapers are favoring an appropriation of \$500 per annum per company for the 25 companies located in that city. While the State appropriations are regarded as liberal, city aid is regarded necessary in order to prevent sufferings of the Pennsylvania Troops like those experienced by the soldiers in the Chicago stock yards on account of the parsimony of the State of Illinois. The Philadelphia troops paraded on Thanksgiving Day.

The Old Guard of New York held their annual parade on Monday, Nov. 22. They marched from the armory to the Windsor Hotel and back.

The rifle range of the 47th New York is now in first-class shape, and extensively frequented by the members of the regiment. With regard to the formation of a Society of War Veterans, 9th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., suggested at the 25th anniversary of the 9th for the war, held May 27 last, it is reported that out of 31 circulars sent to addresses furnished by those in sympathy with the project, 15 responses favorable to the plan have been received; four returned "not found," three fail to approve of the organization, believing the Veteran Association of the 9th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., to answer the requirements proposed; and six are undecided.

The 12th New York will wear the letter of the company on the collar of the coat, for which the Adjutant General has granted them permission.

Lieut. James E. Ware, of the 7th Regiment, the architect of the new 12th Regiment armory, has invented an ingenious apparatus by which to demonstrate tactical movements. The whole thing is manufactured on a scale three-fourths of an inch to the foot, and from its construction it not only enables those who use it to illustrate movements, but it affords an easy opportunity to demonstrate the different distances and their reasons. Not only can company and battalion evolutions be executed, but the apparatus gives every facility for skirmish movements, which has never been possible with any apparatus previously devised. This solves the problem as nearly as can be done with devices of this kind.

The mounted sword contest between ex-Lieut. Wm. Henderson, 2d Battery, and Xavier Orlovsky, which had to be postponed last week, took place at Recreation Hall, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue, last Tuesday night. The combatants were dilatory in making their appearance, not commencing until 9:30. Lieutenant David Wilson, 2d Battery, acted as master of ceremonies and as judge. The contest was a very close one, with 16 points to win. The latter refused to fight further mounted, and Henderson was not fight dismounted. The referee, after considerable wrangling and confusion upon the non-appearance of Orlovsky at the call of time, decided in favor of Henderson. The latter in the course of the contest made a few good parries, but upon the whole the entire affair was rather tame. The audience was enthusiastic, but the attendance small. Several military gentlemen were present, among them General L. Fitzgerald, Captain F. P. Earle, and Lieutenant G. E. Pasco, 2d Battery; Captain I. N. Pressey, 11th Sep. Co., and representatives from every organization in the 1st and 2d Brigades. The members of the 2d Battery were out in full force as interested spectators.

The 2d Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, held their annual prize match at Recreation Hall, Tuesday, Nov. 18. About 150 members participated. Good scores and an enjoyable dinner were the result. The prizes, aggregating \$300, were distributed at the armory on the same evening. An election for 2d Lieutenant will be held at the armory next Tuesday night. Cosmopolitan Hall has been secured for the annual ball on Feb. 22, 1887.

There is much dissatisfaction in the National Guard about the slow progress made in the armory business.

The establishment of a signal service in the 1st Brigade is under consideration by Gen. Fitzgerald, who intends to have a separate organization of about 30 men, to be trained in signalling, telegraphing, etc., and to be used as mounted orderlies if necessary. He does not favor regimental details for the purpose, and in this we believe he is correct. This branch of the service requires higher than ordinary qualifications, and therefore some inducements should be held out to the men. Gen. McLeer favors the establishment of a similar corps in the 2d Brigade, and in the signal detachment of the late 2d Division he has a good basis for a beginning.

A despatch from Chicago states that a convention of National Guard officers has made the following recommendations, to be brought to the attention of the Illinois Legislature. An appropriation of \$100,000 per annum to pay the expenses of the Illinois National Guard, and the further sum of \$50,000 for uniforms, equipments, permanent camps and rifle ranges, including a permanent camp and rifle range in the northern part of the State; compensation to the officers and enlisted men for injuries received in the line of duty; increase of pay of enlisted men, while on a tour of duty, to \$2 a day, adding an engineer and an officer and also a non-commissioned staff to the brigade staff, and also properly adjusting the work of the staff officers; suitable provisions for enforcing penalties for neglect of duty; an increase of the contingent fund in the hands of the Governor to meet the necessities arising from riot and other disturbances; and the lengthening of the tour of instruction to a maximum of 10 days; each company commander to have the right to appoint two cooks to each tour of instruction and duty, and to carry them on the pay rolls at the rate paid the private soldier for the actual time employed; leaving to every soldier who has served a term of enlistment the option to re-enlist for one or more years thereafter; exempting every member of the National Guard who has served six continuous years from jury duty, from road and poll tax ever afterward; the addition of a commissary with the rank of 1st lieutenant to the staff of each regiment; urging that the code be so amended as to preclude the issue by the commander in chief of licenses for demilitarized organizations to parade with arms.

The Rich Hill Rifles of Missouri were ordered Nov. 19 by Col. C. C. Allen, of the 8th Regiment, to report for active duty for nine months on the frontier. The order is to activate all members on the report of 1st lieutenant, and also to have the number of iron and wood workers in the company, also how many have been drilled in skirmish line, and how many uniforms in the company has also been ordered.

The 7th Missouri Regiment appear to be in a state similar to that of the 13th New York, a number of the field and company officers having made a demand on Col. H. H. Hunt to resign, and the colonel refusing to comply. Dana B. Pratt has been appointed Quartermaster of the 9th Regiment, and 2d Lieut. Franklin T. Morgan, Co. I of that regiment, has resigned. Col. Seward has asked authority to have the 15 battalions in which the regiment participated during the war inscribed on the regimental flag, an authority which will doubtless be granted.

Elections in the 1st: Chas. B. Stone, 2d lieutenant, Co. D, and Emil R. Bangs, 2d lieutenant, Co. H.

The 19th Separate Co., Bvt. Maj. Wm. Hanbennestel, and the 15th Separate Co., Capt. Barthold Myers (Poughkeepsie), a correspondent writes us, are steadily improving. Maj. Hanbennestel has now 100 effective men on the rolls, and Captain Myers is steadily adding to his force, and drill and parades are thoroughly attended to. The 18th Co. is under orders for inspection at Nov. 30 at Ft. M. in State of New York, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon. The Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County will be present. Both companies are expected to turn out strong.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### ILLINOIS LABOR TROUBLES.

It is generally conceded by both officers and men of the commands ordered out for duty at the Union Stock-yards, that more benefit accrued to the men during this tour of duty than a camp of instruction of the same duration could possibly give. The opportunities for company drills were scarce and battalion instruction really impossible. Instruction in company and battalion movements can be had in armories, but the chance is rarely given the militiaman to test his soldierly qualities under such conditions of physical hardship as the occasion of the late Packingtown strike afforded. The members of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry and Troop E of the 1st Cavalry have occasion to congratulate themselves and the citizens of Chicago and the State at large no less, for it is now a part of our militia history that within a few hours of the issue of the orders ninety per cent. of the strength of the regiments ordered out were placed at the point of danger, ready for any service that might be demanded of them. The members of these two commands were roused from their beds at an early hour and by daylight of Monday, Nov. 8, a large proportion of both commands were under arms in their respective armories. So hastily did the men assemble

that almost none were properly clad for the duty that lay before them. During quite three days and nights the duty in rain and mud was done by men insufficiently clad as to underwear and but lightly shod. The barracks were not heated at first and were damp and dirty. The meals were roughly served in slaughter houses in active operation, where the smell and sight of blood and entrails did not tend to stimulate the appetite of men accustomed to clean meals and quiet dining rooms.

Reveille sounded at 5. The troops at 5.30 marched daily to different posts commanding the entrances to the disturbed district. Throughout the day and until 6.30 half the men were on duty at these points. When the days were not wet the weather was cold. The duty was done in the open air—no shelter was possible. Under these circumstances it might be reasonably expected that more or less complaint would be made—that men accustomed to a degree of luxury, at least, would bewail the hard fate which compelled them to sleep in wet overcoats in an unheated building after hours of hard duty in rain and mud. On the contrary, no growling was heard. The men endured cheerfully all this necessary discomfort like veterans. Very few requests to be excused from duty were made even when wisdom dictated the propriety of a man remaining in quarters because of a heavy cold, rheumatism or other serious ailment.

This experience resulted first in the men acquiring a confidence in themselves, their superiors and their comrades—a confidence which cannot come too soon to the young soldier. And second, the experience has taught the men the necessity of being prepared at all times for active service. A good soldier will always have his rifle in effective condition and his uniform in good repair. Not less will he have at hand his strong well-greased boots, his flannel shirt and his heavy underwear.

After the third day the quarters at Fort Ferguson and the mess arrangements were greatly improved. The heat and light were sufficient, and meals of excellent quality were prepared and served in a clean dining room located in the barrack building. The men too had provided proper clothing and were comfortable.

A barracks guard was mounted every twenty-four hours composed alternately by details from the 1st and 2nd regiments. The duty was carefully and faithfully performed. Courtesies between officers and men were fairly regarded.

An inspection of men and quarters was held on Sunday the 14th, and in the afternoon of Tuesday the 16th a dress parade of the 2nd regiment was followed by one of the 1st. The notable feature of all these ceremonies was the absence of white gloves and the presence of a week's growth of beard on nearly every face. An uniformity in the matter of foot gear was noticeable. High boots, arctics, leggings of all colors and rubber boots were to be seen in plenty. But the men presented a most soldierly appearance, obeyed the orders with precision and alacrity and the alignments and distances were quite as accurate as at an armory dress parade.

The cavalry troops under command of Captain Hough, an experienced and able officer, was mounted on horses obtained of the packers. Many of them had never been under saddle, but after two days' hard drill the troop was found to be perfectly fit for any service likely to be demanded of it. The horses proved excellent animals and the men intelligent and persevering. The cavalry duty consisted mainly of patrol provost and orderly work.

The Gatling section of the 1st had daily drills and attained additional excellence in the handling of this destructive arm.

It is hoped by the friends and supporters of the I. N. G. that the tour of duty just finished will result in awakening a useful interest in our at present poorly encouraged militia, that young men of proper spirit will be attracted to our ranks and that our legislature will be moved to appropriate liberally the necessary "sinews of war," of which we stand sorely in need.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

ADJT.-GENERAL S. R. DALTON, in his annual report to the Governor of Massachusetts, comes to the conclusion that the Commonwealth receives good returns for its expenditure on the militia and is to be congratulated on having so effective a body of citizen soldiery. He reports improvement in drill and discipline as well as in the administrative branches of the organizations, in camp as well as in the armory, and only five organizations are reported in poor condition. The guard duty at the camp is stated to have been better than during any previous year. "Some of the officers detailed for guard duty were unable to impart instruction from ignorance of their duties. Such officers should receive attention if found deficient the coming year. The general tone of the State force is good, a large majority of its officers are doing all in their power to increase its effectiveness, and should not be compelled to be hampered by officers who are neglectful, and in some cases ignorant of the duties of their position. A few would do well to give attention to their personal appearance as regards fit of uniform, cleanliness, and carriage, and such as do not should give way for more earnest and interested men." The report recommends wooden horses for armory instruction of the Artillery and Cavalry, increased culinary facilities, the employment of regimental instead of company caterers, more attention to military courtesy and discipline in the armories, and the distribution of cards showing the insignia by which to recognize officers. Gen. Dalton emphatically and most properly denounces the custom of excessive numbers of visitors to camps and especially the habit of allowing them to remain over night.

### ATHLETIC MILITIAMEN.

THE annual competition for all round amateur athletic championship of the 8th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., was held at the armory, Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, Friday evening, Nov. 19, and attracted a large number of friends. Only three of the five athletes entered competed. They were Oscar J. Mendel, Frank B. Buchhorn and George D. Scott, Jr. The winning of an event counted five points, a second place three points and a third place one point. During the evening Mr. Al Fleischman,



of the Olympic Athletic Club, gave an exhibition of club swinging, and Joseph T. McDonald, of the West Side Athletic Club, walked half-a-mile, square heel and toe, on the twenty lap track in 3m. 32 1/4 s.

The championship was retained by Scott, who won with a score of 23 points. Mendell was second with 23 points and Buchhorn's score was 22 points. A summary of the various events is as follows:

40 Yards Run.—Mendell won, Scott second, Buchhorn third. Time of winner, 5 1/2 seconds.

Running High Jump.—Won by Scott, with a leap of 4 ft. 4 in.; Buchhorn second, with 4 ft. 2 in.

230 Yards Run.—Buchhorn won. Time, 33 seconds. Mendell second, Scott third.

Running Broad Jump.—Mendell won, Scott, second, Buchhorn third. Mendell cleared 19 ft. 4 in.

440 Yards Run.—Mendell first. Time, 1m. 11s. Scott and Buchhorn came in together for second place, but a toss up gave the place to the first named.

Standing Long Jump.—Won by Scott, who cleared 8 ft. 3 in.; Mendell second, 7 ft. 9 1/2 in.; Buchhorn third, 7 ft. 8 in.

220 Yards Hurdle Race.—Won by Buchhorn. Time, 36 2-5 seconds. Scott second, Mendell third.

One Mile Run.—Won by Buchhorn. Time, 6m. 53s. Scott second, Mendell third.

#### THE THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.

We are informed that the Brooklyn Eagle was incorrectly quoted as saying that the charges against Colonel Ackerman, of the Thirteenth Brooklyn, emanated from Major Ackerman. We are glad to learn that these charges did not come directly or indirectly from Major Ackerman, that he never saw or read them, and is ignorant of their contents. He cannot, therefore, be involved in any way in the criticism as to the spirit which actuated these charges. Colonel Ackerman has always held a high position as a soldier and a gentleman, and we accept his assurances that he is not responsible for the difficulties which have disturbed the Thirteenth. The present inquiry will, no doubt, show clearly upon whom the

responsibility rests. The Court of Inquiry has not yet been appointed, but it has been definitely decided upon.

A woman sold her wash-tub to a party of riflemen for a target. They paid her \$1.50 for it; and, after they had gone home, she went out into the field, and brought it back as good as it ever was.—Advance.

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ONE ceases to be surprised at the anxiety of the citizens of the Flowery Kingdom to escape from their native land, when he learns that in that ill-starred country there are no lawyers. The Chinese authorities have an unaccountable prejudice against lengthy proceedings, and regard it as of more importance that a conclusion shall be promptly reached than that it shall be absolutely accurate. On the other hand, a trained practitioner of the common law, as everybody knows, considers it the

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main object of a trial that his view shall be adopted, and failing in that he has no desire save to prevent any final decision whatever. Especially in criminal cases is this penchant of the Chinese for summary methods manifested. Anybody may make an arrest. The magistrate examines the prisoner, and his replies are stimulated by lashes of the bamboo rod across his bared back. The population being about fifteen hundred to the square mile, human life is lightly esteemed, and the death penalty is inflicted, in the magistrate's discretion, for the smallest crimes. There is said to be no jurisdiction in the courts for the collection of debts, and consequently most business is done on a cash basis.

Instead of sending missionaries to China, let us send her some of our lawyers. A few could surely be spared.—*The Maryland Law Record.*

#### ONE AFRAID, THE OTHER DARSN'T.

ONCE on a time the sporting nobleman known as "the Giant" came into collision with a lot of "roughs" at a fair. His lordship, taking off his coat, tendered them a general invitation to send out "their best man and fight it out." Whereupon there arose in the midst of the roughs a severe contention as to their several pretensions to have a round with the Earl, each of them most modestly denying his individual claims to be considered the champion bruiser, and leaving "the Giant" the satisfaction of putting on his coat, walking away triumphantly, and telling them they were a pack of curs. The part of "the Giant" seems to be played by the Czar just at the present very effectually. The press of Germany, Italy, Hungary, Austria, and England are scolding away at him, whilst they call on each other to collar the Russian, as it is "the other fellow's interest" to play the part of champion. "Go on, Austria! It's clearly your business!"—"Oh, dear, no! Germany should take it up! The Danube is a German river."—"Not the little finger of my Pomeranian Grenadier," says the Hermit of Varzin, "shall be hurt in this quarrel." "It's the special duty of Great Britain to keep the Turk at Constantinople, and Bulgaria safeguarded on the Balkans." What Lord Iddlesleigh "observes" to them all may easily be guessed. And, meantime, "the Giant" appears to have it all his own way, and to refrain from an occupation of Bulgaria merely because he does not think it necessary.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

#### A CENTURY'S LAWS IN FRANCE.

A FRENCH journalist has counted up the laws passed in France since the revolution, and arrived at the total of about 200,000. From the decree which proclaimed Louis XVI. the restorer of French liberty, in August, 1789, until May, 1793, 1,200 acts were passed. Between 1793 and the First Empire there was a total of 10,572.

The laws and decrees under Louis XVIII. came to 18,653—an average of 2,072 per year. Charles X. went beyond this, and with an average of 2,645 every year reached a total of 15,810. Under Louis Philippe the number was 37,192, and the Second Republic, brief though it was, had time to pass no fewer than 12,386 laws. The total for the Second Empire was 45,589, but the highest average has been reached under the present regime, which, from September 4, 1870, until the end of last year, passed 40,129 laws or decrees. This represents a yearly average of 2,675. The exact total is 190,246 acts in ninety-six years, without counting many ministerial decrees and ordinances.

#### KRUPP GUNS.

COLONEL HENNEBERT, in a communication to the *Correspondant*, speaking of the German artillery, says of Krupp: "When we took some guns from the Chinese during the Tonquin Expedition they were made by Krupp; and more recently the heroic Gordon, shut up in Khartoum, mentioned the part played by these guns in the regions bathed by the waters of the White and the Blue Nile. And yet this *matriel* is far from being irreproachable. During the war of Bohemia several field pieces burst. After the war in order to allay public agitation, trials *d'outrance* were made and these cost several young officers their lives. In 1868, General de Bœuf declared that several guns firing ordinary charges had burst; nor can it be said that the Prussian steel guns of to-day are safe. In fact, between 1867 and 1870, numerous accidents occurred in Russia, England, Germany, and Italy on land and on board ship." Colonel Hennebert says that during the Franco-German war, 200 Krupp guns burst, as mentioned by Major Haig in a report read before the Royal Artillery Institution, and by the Duke of Cambridge, in a speech in the House of Lords on April 30, 1876. "Out of seventy heavy

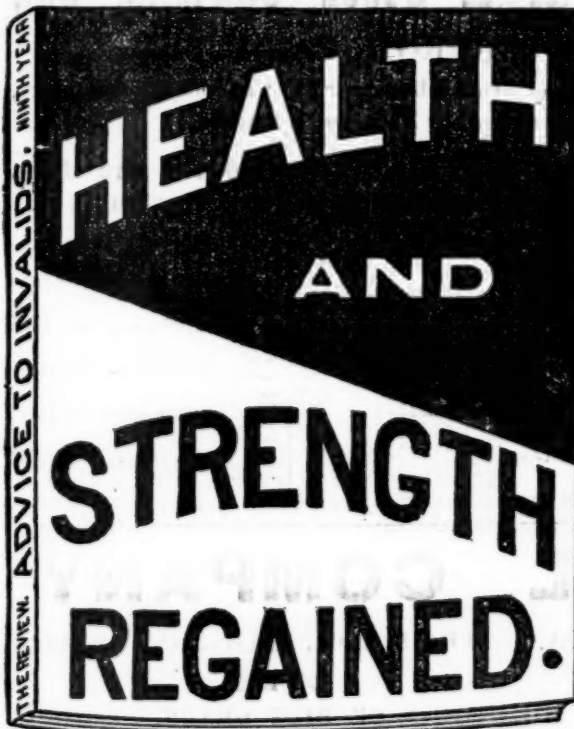
guns employed against the southwest of Paris, thirty-six were disabled during the first fortnight of the bombardment by the effect of their own fire. At Versailles it was thought that if the French had held out a week longer, the German siege batteries would have been reduced to silence. It is equally certain that during the campaign on the Loire, Prince Frederick Charles had twenty-four of his guns disabled by their own fire." The Krupp system "requires delicate handling and the employment of a skilful personnel capable of sustained attention, and under the obligation of taking extremely minute precautions." The initial velocity and other merits of the gun are not denied.

#### THE SORROWS OF SOVEREIGNS.

A LONDON correspondent writes: "The British lion having delivered himself of a most stentorian and tree-shaking roar of defiance, listens now for the echoing answers which shall tell him that he is not alone in his desire to brave the Russian bear. The bigger beasts compliment him on the splendid volume of his voice and the clearness of his challenging note, but there is no sign of that spontaneous rushing to aid him in the fray which was expected on their part, and the lion has no idea of fighting alone."

"The truth is Austria is afraid. The Emperor is a disappointed, melancholy man. He dreamed in his youth that he would be a second Caesar, restoring and augmenting the ancient glories of the Hapsburgs, and finds himself instead a humiliated deputy of Bismarck, forced to pocket alike warnings from Berlin, sneers from Pesth, and bullying insults from St. Petersburg, and to pretend that he likes them all. Vienna talks even more of the new pamphlet declaring the Austrian Army worthless than of Kalnoky's buttery evasions of the point at issue. All the reports I can get affirm that the army is in a wretched state despite Bylandt's official assertion that it can be mobilized now in less than half the time it would have taken a decade ago."

Under the head of "Gossip from Europe," the *New York Times* says: "Fate never played on mortal a crueler trick than when she suddenly buried upon Alexander the load of Czarship. To be absolute master of over a hundred millions of human beings is in itself a task of inconceivable magnitude. When, further, the task is complicated by organized



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robbery among officials and organized murder among subjects, by continual necessity of provoking war by aggression abroad, and ceaseless terror of assassination at home—it becomes simply impossible. A less stubborn and less conscientious man than the Czar would have cut his throat long ago under the frightful load imposed upon him. He suffers, and sticks to his post. He does no good to himself or anybody else. His wife is a pale spectre of her former self, looking old enough to be the mother of her older, but marvellously preserved, sister, the Princess of Wales, worn and gray-haired with her life of fright. Their eldest son, the Czarowitz, a boy of 18, is in a decline from which there is little hope of recovery—simply terrified out of his life. But the Czar still manfully tries to be Czar. The task is beyond him. If there could be a man made up of Bismarck, Washington, Richelieu, Bonaparte, and Lamartine put on the Russian throne, perhaps he could hold his place and compel success. The present Czar lives in the dazed nightmare of terror which paralyzes a prisoner under indefinite sentence of death. Any moment the messenger of the axe may appear. He cannot sleep; when he eats, it is as an animal, not as the master of the world's costliest cuisine. He tries to work, without understanding the things he does or caring for them. He looks into every man's face for a sign of murderous knowledge. He trusts nothing—nobody. The gulf between what he is and what he is supposed to be is so abysmal—the joke of being at once the most powerful man on earth and the poorest hunted slave in existence is so grimly horrible—that he becomes a madman almost in the effort to comprehend the two extremes. The longing to assert himself, to put to the test his autocracy, drives him to wild and foolish measures. His whole course towards his hated cousin, the Battenberg, and the Bulgarians has been that of a crazy man. People who know Russia best expect that his brain will give way under the strain long before we have heard the last of the Bulgarian question."

THE Duke of Cambridge has just issued an order partially rescinding the old rule which imposed a penalty upon all soldiers caught smoking in the

streets. Now, during certain prescribed hours, English soldiers may appear in public with their cigars, cigarettes, or clay pipes, and puff the Duke's military genius.

ATTACHED to the British Indian Army, which is now in Burma trying to wipe out the murderous bands of Dacoits that are affrighting the country, is an elephant battery. Seven-pound guns, including their carriages, are fastened to frame-work and hoisted upon the backs of the elephants. In this way the troops are able to transport their artillery through long stretches of country where there are no wagon roads, and where they would not be able to take their cannon if they did not have beasts of burden strong enough to carry the artillery on their backs.

THE French War Minister has already categorically stated that nothing short of 400,000,000 fr. will suffice to provide new weapons and other means of defence. The Gras musket, which succeeded the Chassepot, and which was to have performed wonders, is now declared a useless weapon, and, save in Tunis and Tonquin, has served no purpose. If the Gras musket is to be replaced by a repeating weapon, the change must be effected at once, at the cost of \$80,000,000. It is calculated that 3,000,000 muskets will have to be manufactured at once. Even if the price of each musket were as low as \$13, this alone would imply an outlay of \$39,000,000. The Minister counts on providing at least 500 cartridges for each musket, which brings the expense to a total of \$80,000,000. A hundred millions more will soon be exhausted if every fort in the Republic is to be provided, as Gen. Boulanger intends, with steel cupolas to protect the troops.

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#### BIRTHS.

GALLAGHER.—At Fort Lewis, Colorado, November 15, 1886, to Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh J. Gallagher—a daughter, 10 1/4 lbs.

PATTEN.—At Vancouver Depot, Washington Territory, Oct. 10, to the wife of Capt. W. S. Patten, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

BREWERTON-BROWN.—At Jersey City, N. J., Colonel S. DOUGLASS BREWERTON, formerly of the 1st U. S. Infantry, to Mrs. SARAH E. BROWN.

FRENCH-CANTINE.—On November 18, at Saugerties, N. Y., Lieut. GEO. E. FRENCH, U. S. A., to Miss LYDIA CANTINE.

JOHNSTON-CARR.—At Washington, D. C., November 18, JAMES MARION JOHNSTON to SOPHY CARR, daughter of the late Captain Overton Carr, U. S. Navy.

#### DIED.

BRANDT.—At New Orleans, La., Nov. 16, MARIA ELIZABETH BRANDT, in her 90th year, daughter of the late Col. Bartholomew Schaumburg, U. S. Army.

BRINCKLE.—At the Highlands, near Wilmington, Del., Nov. 17, ANNA BRINCKLE, aged 64 years.

DELAFIELD.—At Washington, D. C., November 20, LAURA, daughter of the late General Richard Delafield, U. S. Army.

DONALDSON.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14, Mr. JOHN DONALDSON, brother of Rear Admiral Edward Donaldson, U. S. Navy.

TAUSSIG.—On the morning of November 18, GEORGE F., youngest son of Ellen and Lieut. Ed. D. Taussig, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

TAYLOR.—At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Nov. 25, Brevet Major FRANK E. TAYLOR, Captain 1st U. S. Artillery.

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No. 4.	No. 4.	60,000	45,000	17.6	
No. 5.	No. 5.	60,000	45,000	17.6	
No. 6.	No. 6.	60,000	45,000	17.6	
No. 7.	No. 7.	60,000	45,000	17.6	
No. 8.	No. 8.	60,000	45,000	17.6	
No. 9.	No. 9.	60,000	45,000	17.6	
No. 10.	No. 10.	60,000	45,000	17.6	
No. 11.	No. 11.	60,000	45,000	17.6	
No. 12.	No. 12.	60,000	45,000	17.6	

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JOURNAL, February 13,

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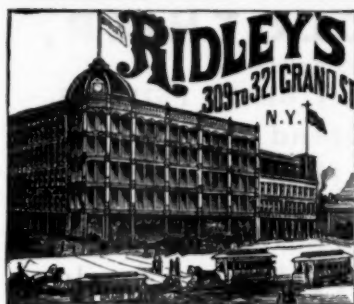
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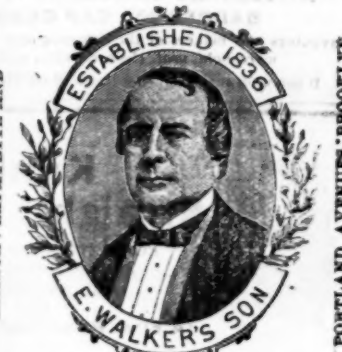
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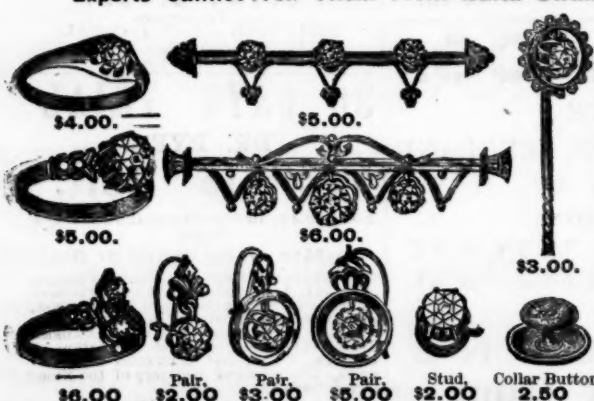
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